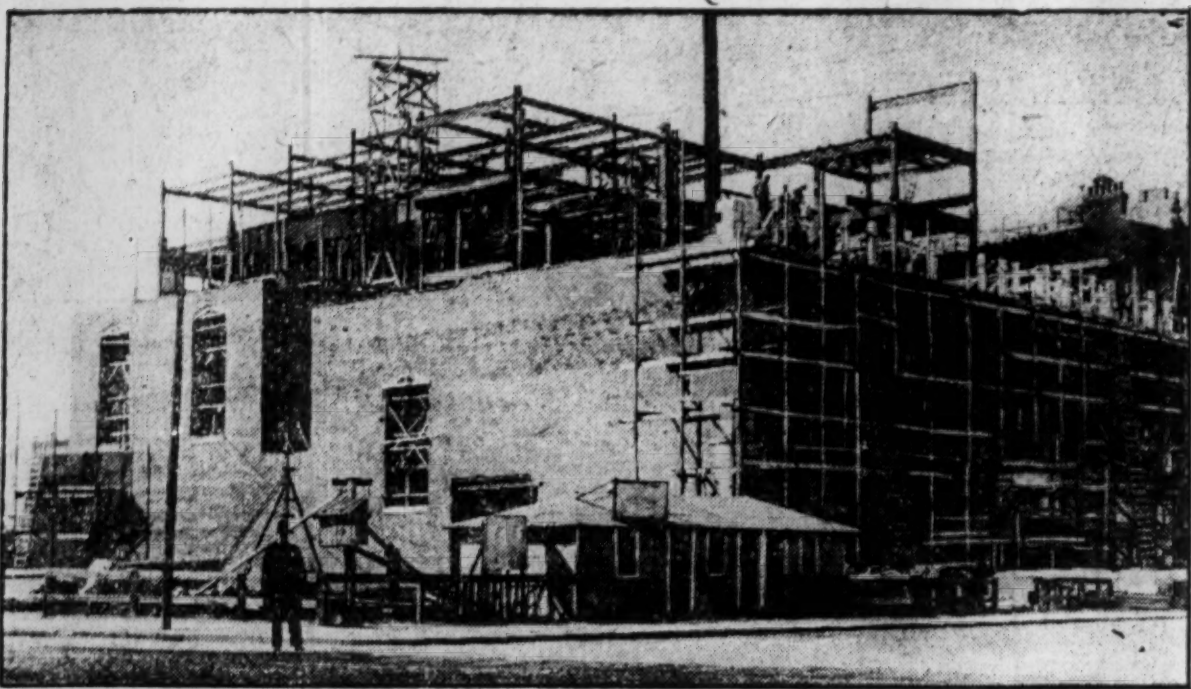


HARVARD CLUB STEEL COLUMNS ARE RISING



Construction advances on \$600,000 building on Commonwealth avenue for social uses of university

HOUSE READY TO VOTE ON PARTY ENROLMENT BILL

Decisive Action Expected Today on Proposition to Abolish Law Requiring Voters to Declare Their Politics at Primaries

SINGLE BALLOT IS PLAN

In the House today action is expected to be taken on the proposition to abolish party enrolment. Various solutions of the problem are advocated by the members. This discussion of this subject is of special interest to the legislators because of the prominence given to the party enrolment feature of the direct primary law during the campaign of 1912.

Objection is made chiefly to the requirement that a voter must affiliate himself with one or another of the parties in order to participate in the state primary. Many citizens object to having their party connections publicly known. Consequently, a certain percentage of the electorate, estimated at various sizes, has declined to attend the primaries.

Among the remedies expected to be advocated today is that of giving to every voter at the primaries the same kind of ballot. It is proposed to have this ballot divided into columns, one for each party, and the voter is required to confine his voting to the candidates in one of these columns. Any ballots on which candidates for more than one party have been voted for are not to be included in the count. Thus, it is claimed, voters will have to ballot on the party basis and yet their party connections will not be known.

There are other legislators who advocate going back to a form of the old system by which a citizen may help to nominate candidates of any or all parties.

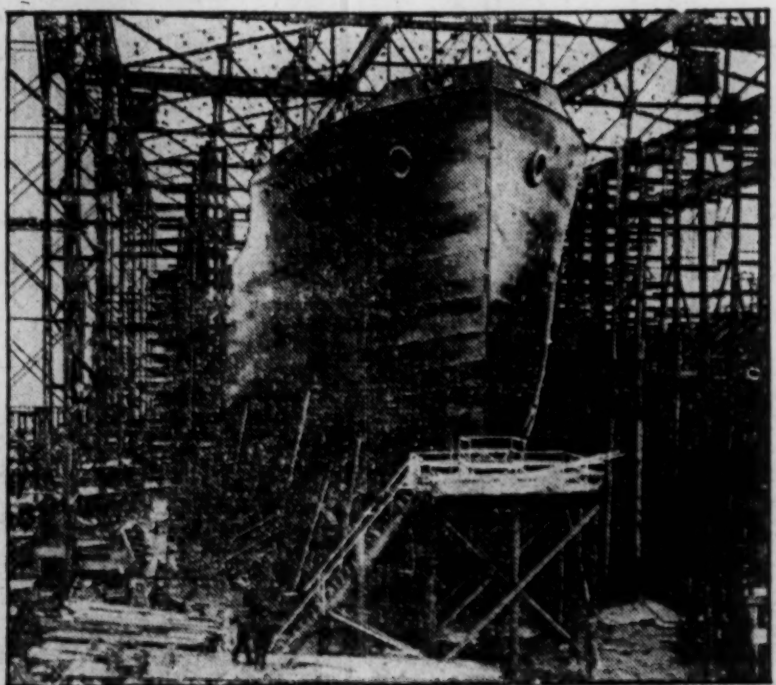
The committee on railroads reported leave to withdraw on the petition of George W. R. Harriman for legislation to provide for the establishment of a board of railroad administration.

A bill authorizing insurance companies to pension their employees was favorably reported by the committee on insurance.

The committee on railroads reported "ought not to be adopted" on an order presented several weeks ago directing the railroad commissioners to investigate the contract between the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company and the Pullman Car Company.

CITY TO BORROW \$500,000
—MONTREAL, Que.—A decision to float a loan of \$500,000 which will be devoted to improvement purposes, was reached at a recent meeting of the Outremont council.

TANK STEAMER BEFORE LAUNCHING



Richmond, which takes its date at Quincy

HARVARD CLUB BUILDING IS UP THREE STORIES

Most of the steel columns are adjusted and the outer structure advanced to the third story today on the \$600,000 Harvard Club of Boston. The building, which is situated at Commonwealth and Massachusetts avenues, is to stand four stories high, but there will be a fifth story set back 33 feet from the front line. The structure extends to Newbury street on a lot of land containing about 24,000 feet.

NEW FIRM'S CAPITAL \$25,000

In the list of newly granted charters printed in the Monitor on Monday, the capital stock of the E. & G. Automatic Lock-Nut & Bolt Manufacturing Company, Boston, was given as \$5000 through minification, whereas the capital of the new concern is \$25,000.

CALIFORNIA WOMAN NAMES NEW OIL SHIP

Mrs. Henry J. Rahives of Berkeley Is Sponsor for the Richmond Which Takes to Water at Fore River Yards at Noon

FOR STANDARD OIL CO.

QUINCY, Mass.—Standing sponsor at the launching today of the new tank steamship built at the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company for the Standard Oil Company, Mrs. Henry J. Rahives of Berkeley, Cal., stepped forward and named the craft Richmond, as she moved down the ways this noon. The Richmond has a carrying capacity of 2,250,000 gallons of oil. She will probably be used in the oriental service.

Built on the Isherwood longitudinal framing system, having straight stem, elliptical stern, poop, forecastle, bridge and bridge houses amidships, the Richmond is 435 feet long with a beam of 51 feet and depth of hold of 31 feet six inches. The propelling machinery of 3000 horsepower will be located aft. Three steel masts will be installed.

The vessel is sub-divided into 16 tanks for oil, with pump room located forward and two tanks for oil fuel, located aft, for the use of the main propelling machinery. Forward of the pump room is a large cargo hold. Captain and deck officers are berthed in the bridge house amidships; engineers, stewards, crew and firemen are housed between decks in the poop.

DEDHAM EXPECTS TO GET THROUGH LENGTHY WARRANT

Holds Further Session of Town Meeting Tonight—\$210,749 in Appropriations Is Voted

DEDHAM, Mass.—It is expected that the articles in the town warrant will be covered at the continuation session of the town meeting to be held here tonight.

There were two meetings last night, first a special meeting at which the proposition to elect selectmen for one, two and three year terms was voted down. Immediately after came the regular session of the adjourned annual meeting.

Appropriations calling for \$210,749.73 was voted. These include \$47,300 for construction and maintenance of streets, sidewalks and curbs and salaries of street department officials, \$75,000 for schools (exclusive of \$1050 voted to build a new room at the high school), \$28,200 for town notes and bonds and \$16,500 for the fire department.

Interest centered in the proposed increase in the police department appropriation from \$7000 to \$7200 to raise salaries of the town's five patrolmen from \$800 to \$1000 a year. All but one of the committee of 21 which investigated the subject reported favorably on the increase.

The town voted to appoint a committee of five to examine into the needs of a new high school. The preliminary report must be made not later than Nov. 1.

GOVERNOR FOSS SENDS BACK THREE BILLS HE VETOED

Three vetoed bills were returned to the Legislature late yesterday by Governor Foss together with his objections to them. The vetoed measures were the East Boston tunnel toll bill, the bill establishing the office of chief deputy sheriff of the Suffolk superior court and the bill increasing the salary of the messenger of the Suffolk municipal court.

OWEN BILL AGAIN NO. 1 IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senate bill number one, introduced late yesterday was a bill to establish a department of health introduced by Senator Owen of Oklahoma. The Owen bill in the last Congress was also number one. The bill is practically the same as the former one and provides for a secretary of health in the cabinet and consolidation of all health departments.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR DWELLS ON FRIENDSHIP WITH BRITAIN

Von Bethmann-Hollweg Finds in Naval Proposal by Mr. Churchill a Proof of Great Progress Toward Restoration of Long-Lost Confidence Between Nations

LONDON—An unusually large crowd attended at the Reichstag yesterday to hear the German chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg, speak on the army bill. Referring to the political situation, he said that Europe would know how to thank the British foreign secretary for his devotion and conciliatory spirit while conducting the London ambassadorial conference.

Germany shares in the thanks willingly since the aims of Germany and the United Kingdom are the same.

The decisions of the London conference must, the chancellor declared, be carried out as quickly as possible. Various other questions would be settled subsequently.

He believed that France wished to live in peace with Germany. He believed also

PROTEST MADE BY PHONE UNION TO STATE BOARD

Vice-President Bugnazet Declares That Telephone Company Is Importing Non-Union Operators, Breaking Truce

600 REPORTED ON WAY

Girls Are Said to Be Desirous of Engaging in Strike They Voted at Once—Further Efforts for Settlement Are Being Made

BULLETIN

Philip J. Spalding, president of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., issued a statement today stating that the company was securing emergency help and making every preparation should a strike occur.

G. M. Bugnazet, international vice-president of the A. F. of L. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Unions, entered protests today with the state board of conciliation and arbitration against the alleged importation of non-union operators by the New England Telephone & Telegraph company charging this as in a violation of their agreement. With Mr. Bugnazet were Peter W. Collins, former president of the Boston Central Labor Union, and three operators.

When Mr. Bugnazet came out of the arbitration board room he said he had nothing to give out but would proceed at once to report the result of his protests to a conference to be called this afternoon. He was asked if there was a probability of a strike being called within 12 hours and he replied that he would promise nothing at present.

Word came from New York today that 600 telephone operators left there for Boston on a special train of seven cars, girls who, it is reported, started for Boston.

I. W. W. LEADERS TRY TO BOYCOTT DRAPER PRODUCT

HOPEDALE, Mass.—According to Frank Morris, an I. W. W. organizer, he will endeavor to instigate sympathetic strikes wherever the machinery manufactured by Draper Company is used.

Declaring that he came to confer with selectmen of Milford regarding alleged restrictions of free speech, Morrison I. Swift, Socialist, today headed nearly 500 strikers of the Draper textile machinery mills in their march from Milford to the mills here. The strikers sang the "Marseillaise." There were no disorders and the large force of police had no trouble.

Swift, Frank Morris and Caleb F. Howard, I. W. W. organizers, urged the workers to leave and join the strike.

TOWN PREPARES FOR CELEBRATION

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The town has appropriated \$1500 for the three-day celebration of the incorporation of the town, which is to be held here from June 8 through June 10. Two hundred dollars has been appropriated for the one hundred and thirty-eighth anniversary of the battle of Lexington.

The town has decided to purchase Belfry hill, near Clarke and Forests streets, for playground purposes. A replica of the old belfry tower stands on the hill. William W. Ferguson will get \$2250 for the land, which is about two acres in area. To continue the work on the new athletic field here \$1000 more has been granted by the town.

CHAMBER TOUR MEMBERS TO WEAR EMBLEM PINS



Reminders of the visit of the South American party of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to the various cities and towns of Latin America are being prepared in the form of a round pin or button. A relief of the South American continent in gold is held by a couple of rings of gold within which is the name of the Chamber in gold letters surrounded by blue enamel.

H. L. Dillingham, secretary of the Chamber's South American committee, said today that these pins would be for the exclusive use of the members of the party. It is planned to distribute about 2500 of the pins throughout the continent during the trip.

William Emanuel Rappard of the economic department of Harvard University has been selected as the second representative of that institution on the trip.

Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the Chamber's Shoe & Leather Association, has been delegated as the official representative of that body on the South American tour.

NEW ENGLAND POSTMASTERS TO TALK WORK

Association to Hold Two Sessions and Formal Dinner in This City—John C. Koons to Represent Postmaster-General Burleson

MANY MEN TO SPEAK

The present parcel post regulations and amendments that will soon be put into operation, towards a betterment of the new system, the practical working of the eight-hours-in-10 law for clerks and carriers, and other postal topics will be discussed by high officials in the post-office department at the spring meeting of the Postmasters Association of New England, which will be held Thursday at the American house.

From Washington is coming John C. Koons, superintendent of "division of salaries and allowances, to represent Postmaster-General Burleson.

The meeting will be called to order at 10:30 a. m. by Postmaster E. C. Mansfield, president of the association.

The afternoon session will open at 2 o'clock with discussions on "Parcel Post, How to Handle and Make Delivery of the Same the Most Economical, Prompt and Satisfactory." Another topic will be the "C. O. D. Features" of the parcel post, which may be put into operation on July 1, the beginning of the new fiscal year for the postoffice department.

That evening the formal dinner will be held. At this function President Mansfield will officiate and among the speakers of the evening to be introduced will be Carter B. Keene, chief postoffice inspector at Washington; John C. Koons, Joseph A. Conry, member of the board of directors of the port of Boston, and Alfred W. Donovan of Rockland, president of the New England Shoe and Leather Association.



(Photo by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

JOHN C. KOONS
Who will represent Postmaster General Burleson at postmasters association meeting

PUPILS HEAR OF TELEPHONE GROW
SALEM, Mass.—Thomas A. Watson, who assisted Professor Bell in perfecting the first telephone, addressed the pupils of the Salem high school this noon on the development of the telephone.

PANAMA SENDS NEW MINISTER
WASHINGTON—Dr. Eusebio A. Morales has been appointed minister from Panama to this country, according to official information. Senor Valdes, whom he succeeds here, will be sent to Europe.

PRESIDENT WILSON TELLS CONGRESS OF HIS TARIFF VIEWS

Chief Executive Appears Before Great Assemblage at Joint Convention of Two Branches and Urges Upon Members That They Have a Duty to Perform

WASHINGTON—History was made on Capitol hill today. The President of the United States, discarding the ancient traditions which have enveloped his office for more than a century, made what was characterized by his hearers as the most remarkable speech ever heard in this country by a legislative body and in so doing he insisted that the time was here when the chief executive must be considered from the personal side and not as an institution.

It was a new procedure. Senators and representatives strong for the traditions of the past, were stirred to a realization of immediate duty to a nation. None were there who was not impressed that the new order is immediate and that the mysteries with which government has heretofore been surrounded had surrendered to the latest idea of publicity.

His tones reverberated through the chamber of the House of Representatives when President Wilson took a new stand; a unique position, but one which with his opening words he justified a departure from precedent.

"The President of the United States is a person," declared the new head of the government, in office only 36 days, "and not a mere department of the government hailing Congress from some isolated island of jealously power, sending messages, not speaking naturally and with his own voice—he is a human being trying to cooperate with other human beings in a common service."

President Wilson was plainly impressed with his position. He read his message from manuscript. The attention given him was remarkable. Not a person stirred in the chamber proper or in the galleries.

It was 1:08 p. m. when President Wilson ended his speech with: "Gentlemen, I sincerely thank you for your courtesy," and hastily retired down the aisle by which he had entered ten minutes earlier.

Doors Opened Early

Doors of the House gallery were opened at 10 o'clock, three hours before the time set for the ceremonies. At that time 300 women with private cards were awaiting entrance.

Outside the House entrance a large crowd on foot and in automobiles gathered to watch the President arrive. Thousands were unable to obtain the coveted cards of admission. These brought from \$5 to \$10, but few were for sale.

A record for the President's visit on moving pictures was made. A machine owned by Superintendent Elliott Woods of the capital was planted at the House entrance. Other machines and newspaper photographers met the presidential party outside.

Speaker Clark's bench in the House gallery was occupied by Mrs. Murdock, wife of the Progressive leader; Mrs. A. Mitchell Palmer, wife of the Democratic caucus chairman; Mrs. McCombs, wife of

CUSTOMS MEN BEFORE JURY IN SMUGGLING CASE

Smuggling at the port of Boston was taken up by the federal grand jury, which convened in the United States district court today. Customs employees were called to testify.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Schram, who were arrested in New York, appeared before Judge Morton in the United States district court today and were held in \$500 and \$1000 bail, respectively, as witnesses.

Mrs. Schram is a sister of Mrs. Terence L. Sherlin, who with her husband is under arrest on a charge of being one of the principals in the smuggling.

the Democratic national chairman; Mrs. Pitzer, sister of Mrs. Champ Clark and others.

For the first time since he was honored by Congress for his services in the Spanish war, Admiral George Dewey occupied a seat on the floor. It was his first request for the privilege since he was tendered the thanks of Congress, with its right to a seat in the House at any time.

By 11 o'clock every gallery seat except in the President's and diplomatic spaces, was filled. Several diplomats and their wives were present.

First Come, First Served

"First come, first served," was the rule of seating the spectators, all of whom were guests and had private cards from senators or representatives. Hundreds who came late were unable even to enter the galleries. Many stood behind the seats and in the aisles. Two hundred cane-seated chairs were placed on the House floor for the overflow of statesmen entitled to seats there. Dozens of representatives took no chances of being left outside, and grabbed seats two hours before the President was due to arrive.

At every door of the Capitol crowds pleaded for admittance. Capitol policemen were obdurate in excluding every one without the "blue tickets."

Sensors and representatives were besieged by constituents for tickets. Some congressmen themselves were unable to get tickets for their own families. As the gong of the House clock struck once, denoting the midday hour, Speaker Clark let fall his gavel. Immediately the monotone of laughter and

NEWTON SCHOOL PUPILS RECEIVED AT WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON—Forty school teachers and others from Lowell, Mass., called on the President in the East room today at the instance of Representative Rogers. President and Mrs. Wilson will receive members of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association in the East room late today.

Senator Weeks' secretary, Louis Warner, escorted 50 pupils from Sharon and Newton Tech high schools to the East room where they met the President.

L. H. Bugby, assistant principal, and 40 pupils from Rockville high school were also received.

GOVERNMENT HELP FOR OHIO CITIES

WASHINGTON—To relieve the money shortage resulting from the inundation, Secretary McAdoo of the treasury department, will deposit \$2,000,000 in the National bank of Dayton, O., accepting government, state, city, or county bonds as security. The government has shipped \$2,300,000 already from here and Chicago to Cincinnati to supply the demand for money.

Congressman Anshberry of Ohio, proposed a resolution in Congress, on Monday, calling for \$25,000,000 for the relief in Ohio. The resolution would confer authority on the secretary of war to use that sum for the inundated districts, replacing army stores used in the relief work, and all expenses of the department in connection with the inundation.

COLUMBUS, O.—Within the next few days, all of the important points in the inundated districts in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois will be covered by authorized agents of the American Red Cross according to National Director E. P. Bicknell.

THE CAUSE OF CLEAN JOURNALISM IS DAILY PROSPERING. AMONG THOSE WHO ARE ADVANCING ITS HELPFUL INFLUENCE ARE THE FRIENDS WHO SEND OR GIVE THEIR MONITORS TO OTHERS

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR WORK TO BE DONE AT HOME

- State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

Course of London Taxicab Strike Not Marked by Disorder

WAR AND HOME RULE DISCUSSED BY BONAR LAW

British Opposition Leader Speaks on Leading Topics at Unionist Meeting Held in Manchester

(Special to the Monitor) MANCHESTER, Eng.—Bonar Law, addressing a meeting of Manchester Unionists recently in Free Trade hall, said that there never was a time in the history of the country when it was more necessary that the government should be carried on with sole regard to the good of the nation and with no regard to the advantage of any political party. He did not wish to exaggerate in regard to the position abroad, but he did wish to say that he thought it a dangerous one. War was still going on, a war which raised questions touching the ambitions that had been held for generations by some of the great powers of Europe. Such a war was dangerous.

"From what I can learn," Mr. Law continued, "I hope and believe that peace will come without involving any of the great powers of Europe. But that is not the only danger. Armaments are being increased today on the continent with feverish rapidity, and although I am not going into it now, there is no one who knows anything about the state of our army who does not realize that the position is anything but satisfactory and that something ought to have been done to remedy it years ago."

Turning to questions nearer home Mr. Law said that the government, by the methods by which they propose to carry out their home rule policy, were drifting without compass straight on the rocks. They were raising the possibility at least, and if their policy were carried out it was more than a possibility, of causing throughout the length and breadth of the land passions the effect of which no one could foresee. If the ministerialists, he said, were to continue permanently their policy of the last two years parliamentary institutions would not be worth preserving, and, said the speaker, "our proper course would be to leave the House of Commons and appeal to the country outside."

CONVENTION IS SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor) ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—General Dimitrieff, the victorious Bulgarian commander at Kirk Kisse, has been sent by his government to St. Petersburg to conclude a military convention with Russia.

MANY DOGS SHELTERED

(Special to the Monitor) LONDON—From its foundation in 1860 down to the end of 1912, 1,068,277 dogs have been afforded food and shelter at the Battersea and Hackbridge homes, according to the report of the committee of the Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON—"The Round Up."
CASTLE SQUARE—"Harrowing of the Gods."
COLONIAL—"Douglas Fairbanks."
HOLLIS—"Ours Skinner in 'Kismet'."
KITH'S—"Vandeville."
MAJESTIC—"Walker, Whitehead."
PARK—"Officer 666."
PLAYMOUTH—"The Argyle Case."
SHUBERT—"Miss Emma Trentini."
TREMONT—"Aborn Co. in 'Trotatore'."

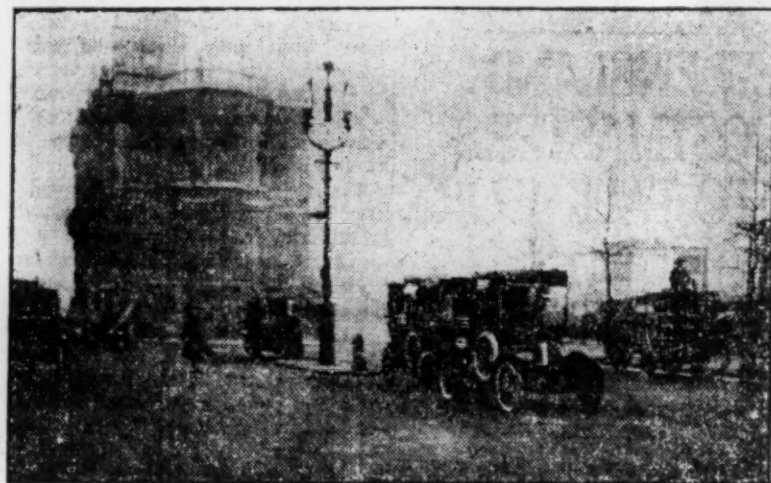
NEW YORK
ASTOR—"A Man's Friends."
RELIANCE—"Years of Discretion."
CASINO—"The Beggar Student."
CENTURY—"Joseph and His Brethren."
COHAN—"May Irwin."
COMEDY—"Fanny's First Play."
CRITERION—"The Argyle Case."
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."
ELTING—"Within the Law."
EMPIRE—"Liberty Hall."
FORTY-EIGHT ST.—"Lady from Oklahoma."
FORTY-FORTH ST.—"The Geisha."
FULTON—"What Happened to Mary."
GLOBE—"Lady of the Slipper."
GUTHRIE—"Stop Thief."
HARRIS—"The Master Mind."
HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags."
Hudson—"Poor Little Rich Girl."
KNICKERBOCKER—"Julia Sanderson."
LIBERTY—"The Purple Pearl."
LYRIC—"Roseland."
MANHATTAN—"The Whip."
PLAYHOUSE—"Miss Grace George."
THIRTY-NINTH—"Five Frankforters."

CHICAGO
BLACKSTONE—"Blanche Bates."
CORT—"The Silver Wedding."
GARRICK—"When Dreams Come True."
GRAND—"George M. Cohan."
HILTON—"The Seventh Chord."
MICKERS—"John Barrymore."
OPERA HOUSE—"The Escape."

BOSTON CONCERTS
Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., twenty-first public rehearsal, Boston Symphony orchestra, Miss Julia Culp, soloist.
Saturday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., 70th in recital, Eugene Ysaÿe, 8 p. m., twenty-first symphony concert, Miss Julia Culp, soloist.

LONDON MOTOR CAB DRIVERS WIN LONG, PEACEABLE STRIKE

Men Stand Out Determinedly Against Paying Increased Rate for Petrol and Reach Victory Aided by Solidarity of Their Union and Support of Other Trades



Scene at St. Mary-le-Strand, the oldest cab stand in England, during the strike

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—The motor cab strike has ended in a complete victory for the men. There is no doubt that they owe the victory to the determined front which they have made to the demands of the employers, an attitude which has been rendered possible by the solidarity of their union and by the support which their cause has received from other trade organizations in the country.

The strike, which is one of the longest on record, has also been one of the most peaceable. There have been no disturbances, either at the processions or the meetings organized by the men, and any picketing which has occurred has been of an unoffending nature.

The immediate cause of the strike it will be remembered was the rise in the price of petrol from 8d. a gallon to 1s. 1d., a price which the drivers refused to pay, although they were bound to do so by the arbitration award signed last year. Their reason for this refusal was a perfectly clear one: they said that if they had to pay 1s. 1d. for every gallon of petrol it would mean great hardships for their families.

The directors of the companies owning the cabs on the other hand declared that they could not make them pay if they had to meet the increased charges on the petrol. A deadlock ensued and the strike was declared. It began on Jan. 1 and lasted continuously for 11 weeks and one day without a sign of conciliation on either side.

Some of the motor companies, however, at last began to tire of the uncompromising attitude of the federation and one by one entered into agreements with the men. The first company to capitulate was the London Improved Motor-Cab Company, several other companies immediately following its example. The London Motor-Cab Proprietors' Association then found itself in an untenable position and was compelled to agree to the men's demands. At a meeting of this body and the executive of the drivers' union the terms of the settlement were agreed upon. They included the supply of petrol to the men at a maximum price of 8d. a gallon, with a guarantee minimum consumption of 18 miles to the gallon, also the reinstatement of all men who ceased work on Jan. 1 last.

ILLEGAL POPPY CROP IN CHINA TO BE DESTROYED IS REPORT

(Special to the Monitor)

SHANGHAI, China—In a letter to the China Republican, W. M. Brewster, writing from Hsinghua, throws an interesting light on the struggle now proceeding in China on the question of the cultivation of the poppy for the manufacture of opium.

In August last, he says, a group of 30 villages raised the standard of revolt. Their program was (1) no land tax, (2) plant poppy. When this first came to the knowledge of the authorities last September, they sent down into the province 1500 well equipped and well officered soldiers. They easily overcame the badly armed "rebels," burned a score of villages without the loss of a man, and seemed to be the masters of the situation.

Instead of following up the victory, however, Commissioner Tsen appointed a Hsinghua former official of the Manchu regime to treat with the bandits. He reported all had submitted. The central government was so informed. Large forces of troops continued in idleness, while taxes were not collected and the landlords became more bold. In October the second part of the program began to be carried out. The poppy was planted, avowedly under the protection of the rebel chief who collects an insurance tax of \$1 a mow.

As the weeks became months, and no poppy fields were disturbed the timid became bold, and now it is estimated that there must be 200,000 mow planted in this small prefecture of only two counties.

The story, the letter goes on, is almost beyond belief. There is little or no attempt to enforce laws of any kind anywhere and all because of the poppy planting. It is an opium rebellion. There is no way to deal with the rebels except to destroy the poppy. As long as the poppy is unmolested the rebels can, and do, collect "taxes," and the government does not. The rebels say that

when this crop is gathered they will have plenty of money to buy modern rifles and defy soldiers.

This, in Mr. Brewster's opinion, may not be an idle boast, as all agree that in every soldierly quality, except possession of modern arms, these veteran village fighters are superior to the troops. On the Formosa channel coast the smuggling of arms is by no means difficult nor is it uncommon. The conscience and intelligence of the whole Chinese nation, the letter concludes, is united to exterminate this opium curse. All friends of China wish success to this anti-opium war. All agree, however, that the domestic production must cease if the importation is stopped.

In a footnote to the letter, the editor of the China Republican writes that he understands that the Peking government has already ordered the Fukien authorities to destroy the crop, if necessary, by force.

RURAL LEAGUE POLICY POPULAR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The secretary of the executive committee of the Rural League reported at a meeting held in the House of Commons that the league's policy was proving increasingly popular, especially that part of it relating to the provision of ownership in land for small occupiers, the establishment of small credit banks, and the provision of three-bedroom cottages at low rents and with large gardens. Mr. Green stated that farmers were almost entirely against the proposal made in some quarters for the establishment of land courts.

FRANCE LAUNCHES DESTROYER

(Special to the Monitor)

TOULON, France—The new torpedo boat destroyer Renaudin was successfully launched at Toulon. The vessel will be provided with turbine engines designed to give her a maximum speed of 31 knots.

CONFIDENCE IN LEADERS URGED BY IRISH UNIONIST

(Special to the Monitor)

BELFAST, Ire.—Addressing a meeting of the Belfast Students' Unionist Club recently, Major Macdonald, the new member of Parliament for east Antrim, said that, speaking more as a soldier than a politician, he wanted to tell them that they must have organization and discipline. Above all things they wanted to avoid disorder. Another important matter which he wanted to emphasize, was that of putting every confidence in their leaders. If they could not keep their plans to themselves, then they would lose that element of surprise, which was necessary to successful action, whether military or civil.

He had much too high a regard for the traditions of the British army, Major Macdonald went on, to put forward the idea that there should be any form of disaffection among the troops. He was satisfied that any regiment sent out to do a job would do its duty, but speaking deliberately as a junior regimental officer, he had not the slightest hesitation in saying, that the prospect of being ordered to Ulster to take action against loyal Ulstermen, was already having a most serious effect on the foundations of the British army.

(Special to the Monitor)

BELFAST, Ireland—At the annual meeting of the Unionist clubs of Ireland held in Belfast recently, Viscount Templetown, who presided, said that when the Unionist clubs were first formed it was said that one of the reasons for their existence was to hold out the right hand of fellowship to their brother Unionists in the south, and so long as the southern Unionists stuck to those in the north they would stick to them. What was true then, said Lord Templetown, was true now.

He knew the great anxiety from which they were suffering at present and the terrible position they would be in if home rule became law. The Unionists of the south have the heartiest sympathy of the clubs assembled at that meeting, and he wished the delegates from the south to express their feelings to their fellow-Unionists.

He was sorry to say, Lord Templetown continued, that since he was last with them he had heard a great deal in England as to whether the home rule question could be compromised, whether devolution would settle the matter or whether it could be settled by the formation of a separate Ulster. He wished to repeat what he had said some little time ago in the House of Lords, namely, that of compromise, of devolution, or a separate Ulster they would have none.

SCHOOL MAY USE CINEMATOGRAPH DESPITE CRITICS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The proposal, already mentioned in The Christian Science Monitor, to use the cinematograph for educational purposes, was carried at a recent meeting of the London education committee. Strong criticism of the proposal was, however, made by G. L. Bruce and others in moving that the recommendation of the sub-committee be referred back. The effect of seeing the films would be to blur children's minds. The whole difficulty in schools was to get children to think for themselves, and the proposed cinematograph exhibitions would only prevent their putting into their lessons that participation which was necessary if they were to make headway. In advanced instruction the cinematograph would be a boon, but it was a thoroughly dangerous thing to use in connection with elementary education, in that it would save both teachers and pupils from that effort which was so necessary for their development.

SILVER VEINS IN NORWAY

(Special to the Monitor)

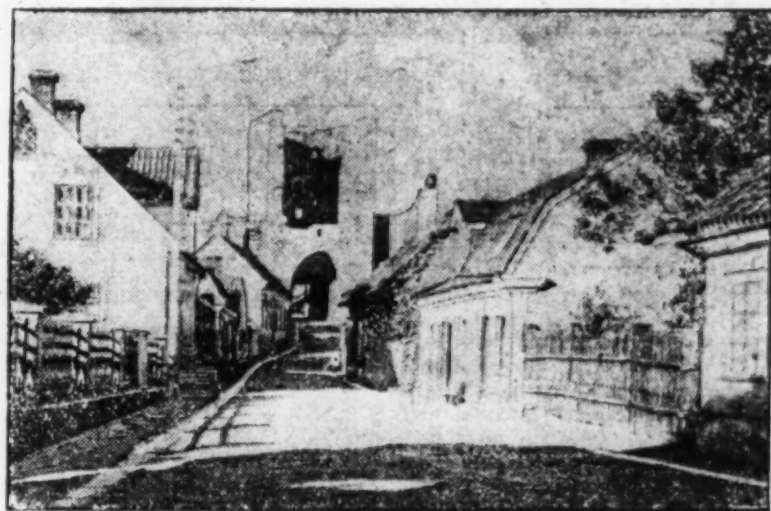
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Considerable discoveries of silver bearing veins have recently been made at the Norwegian state silver mines at Kongsberg. The production of fine silver is shown in the estimates for 1913-14 as being about 10 tons, which is said to be a record in the history of the mines.

MR. ASQUITH TO BE GUEST

(Special to the Monitor)

BIRMINGHAM, England—Mr. Asquith has accepted the invitation of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce to be the principal guest at the centenary celebration of the chamber in Birmingham.

CAPITAL CITY OF THE ISLAND OF GOTHLAND IS DESCRIBED



Street in Visby, showing cottages and one of the towers of the great wall which surrounds town

(Special to the Monitor)

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—H. H. Thomas, curator of the botanical museum, recently gave an interesting account of the island of Gothland, which he has lately visited, to the Cambridge Photographic Club.

The island is little known and to many a mere name at the present day, but 1100 years ago it was but too well known to Englishmen, and particularly to the inhabitants of Cambridge and other eastern counties, as supplying the fierce invaders who ravaged these parts. At the great fair on Stourbridge common, a fair whose name was then as worldwide as that of Nijni Novgorod was to be later, men of Gothland might be seen in their more peaceful relations with England, for Gothland's capital, Visby, was a city of merchants, being the gate of the trade route of north and west Europe to the east.

The island of Gothland is only about 70 miles long by 20, and lies off the Swedish coast about 60 miles from it and an equal distance from the island of Oeland. Its capital, Visby, ought to be as well known as its later sister city, Bruges. The town is surrounded by a great wall which is in a beautiful state of preservation and is interesting as showing the evolution of city walls.

In very early times the city was surrounded by a series of block houses at intervals; next these were connected by a low wall. Then the wall was heightened and towers were added, as it were. The wall was never thick like the familiar city walls of Chester or of York, the top of which forms an ample footpath; it was a thin wall with wooden

ramparts and on the inside a wooden platform, serving as a pathway.

The history of Visby goes back to the time of the Vikings, and in the museum may be seen memorial stones showing the Viking ships with their curious sails. Here in the museum too is found a link with England in the form of the tribute money paid by Ethelred the Unready, about 900 coins as fresh and clean as if they had just come from the mint.

Visby became a city of rich merchants, being as we have said the gate of the trade routes to the east. But the Danes held the master key, for they occupied both sides of the narrow channel between Denmark and Sweden through which boats plying to the east were bound to pass. German merchants were attracted to the Visby markets and it became almost a German town and by joining the Hanseatic League more or less overcame the difficulties due to the hostility of the Danes, for goods could be sent from Visby to Lubeck, another town of the league. However, Visby was weakened by its quarrelsome attitude towards its sister cities of the league, and in 1361 it was surrounded and sacked by the Danes. Thus ruin overtook it before Bruges had reached its zenith. The 16 ruined churches which are one of the beauties of the present town bear witness to the havoc wrought by the Danes.

Visby never recovered its former greatness. This was owing in part to the opening up of a new trade route between Holland, England and the east by way of Gibraltar, and in part to the sudden change in the habits of herring, which had formerly been a great source of wealth to the island. The shoals abandoned the shores of the Baltic for the coasts of England and Holland.

AMAZON PARTY PLANS TO TEACH

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Port of Para and the Booth lines are organizing a technical expedition to the valley of the Amazon. The object of the expedition is to carry out certain recommendations contained in a report issued on the industrial conditions in the valley, especially those obtaining in the rubber trade. The manager of the expedition will be C. E. Akers, the author of the report.

One of the objects of the expedition will be to regulate the labor of the natives, which has, since the boom in rubber, been concentrated solely in its cultivation, to the neglect of other products. The cultivation of cocoa will be encouraged, and it is hoped to establish an agricultural college where the natives will have the opportunity of studying better methods of cultivation than those at present in use. Special instructions will be given by members of the expedition to the natives in the tapping of the rubber trees.

The expedition will start on April 12 and will take out skilled overseers and natives from the Malay States.

AMNESTY FOR MAXIM GORKY

(Special to the Monitor)

NAPLES, Italy—The revivres of the sentences, either of imprisonment or of exile, which have been granted by the Czar on the occasion of the celebration of the Romanoff tercentenary, include among their number the repeal of the sentence of exile passed on Maxim Gorky, the famous Russian author. M. Gorky, who lives at Capri, has decided not to avail himself, at any rate at present, of the amnesty.

ASSOCIATION IS ALERT IN BAD SPINNING CASES

(Special to the Monitor)

ASHTON, England—The Ashton and Neighborhood Operative Cotton Spinners' Association, in its quarterly report, refers to the complaint of bad spinning in connection with the Brooklands agreement. It was impossible, it states, that the cotton workers should continue to be bound by an agreement which worked so one-sidedly in the case of bad spinning. As to the contention that being unfettered by any agreement, indiscriminate stoppages of the mills would take place, the report states that there has been no increase in the number of complaints in the district.

The fact that the men have a quicker method of dealing with complaints, continues the report, has caused most of the firms to put their house in order as speedily as possible. The action of the association in cases of bad spinning will be governed by the willingness or otherwise of the employers to meet the men in a reasonable manner, and in cases where satisfaction is not granted to take the only course left open to them.

ENGLISH MIDDLE CLASS DISCUSSED

(Special to the Monitor)

BLACKBURN, England—Addressing a meeting at the Blackburn town hall, Bernard Shaw declared that London was regarding Blackburn with curiosity, as the home of politically intelligent people who claimed Philip Snowden as their senior member of Parliament.

Speaking of the economic conditions of the country, Mr. Shaw emphasized the importance of the middle class. He said that without it the community would fall to pieces. Much social reform had taken place during the last century benefiting the upper and the working classes, but the middle class did not reap any of these benefits. The share of the middle class was to pay, and matters would not improve in this particular direction. The reason was that, unlike the plutocratic parties and the Labor party, they were unrepresented in Parliament.

Pure Olive Oil comes from Spain

The only country in the olive growing section of Europe that absolutely prohibits the importation of Cotton Seed Oil. Blending with vegetable oils, as in France and Italy, therefore becomes impossible and the pure oil from the native fruit is thus assured.

GREGG'S
SUBLIME
OLIVE
OIL

Comes straight to us from our own plantations in Spain. We guarantee it absolutely pure and finest in the world. Price per quart 25c. Full weight and measure back if you don't find it the best you ever used. Send your order to us and we will see that you are supplied.

C. D. GREGG COMPANY
NEW YORK—78 Front St. CHICAGO—172 N. Michigan St.
ST. LOUIS—405 North Second St.

Louden-Equipped Barns Pay

The Braniff Dairy Farm at Pine Plains, N. Y., with 600 cows, got 21% more milk after it was installed LOUDEN'S MODERN STEEL STALLS AND STANCHIONS.

You can do the same. Loudens are the most perfect equipment built. Guaranteed superior to all others. Lowest cost. Write for catalog and proofs.

If you are going to build or remodel your barn, write for our Free Barn Plans; state how many and what kind of stock you wish to stable. The plans will be drawn to meet your needs and will cost you nothing. Goods carried in stock by Leading Hardware Dealers.

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO.
Box 987 FAIRFIELD, IOWA.

Time Savers

Get a Ward's Fountain Pen, \$1 to \$12. Save time, dispense, and always ready for use. \$7-60 Franklin St.

DURING BROTHERS
Established Over Fifty Years
Incorporated
946 Fulton Street
Brooklyn, New York

Interior Decorations,
Portieres, Window
Hangings, Furniture,
Upholstery, Fine
Bedding.

COLD STORAGE FOR FURS
3% WITH REASONABLE MINIMUM CHARGES
OTTO J. PIELER
356 Boston Street
BOSTON

LIBRARIES PURCHASED
W. B. Clarke Co
26 & 28 Tremont St

Pictures Accepted by Dublin



Servian Artillery Praised

SPECULATORS SAID TO HAVE CORNERED WHEAT IN SYRIA

Price Has Been Sent Soaring in Beyrout to Nearly Double the Usual Figure

(Special to the Monitor)

BEYROUT, Syria.—The last country in which it might have been imagined it would have been possible to discover such a thing as a corner is Syria. However an attempt has been made here to corner the wheat which comes from the interior, with the result that the price has been sent up from 3½ to 6 piastres a rotl. The process is very simple, as it only requires sufficient capital to buy the wheat as it comes in from the growers and then to hold it at a higher price.

In Syria wheat is perhaps even more a staple food than in European countries, as it is not only used for bread, but boiled and eaten with leban, very much in the way in which porridge is used in Scotland. A considerable amount of the crop, it is understood, has been secured by speculators, who seem to realize that the moment when merchant ships could hardly reach the Syrian coast was a good one for the attempt. A great deal of bitterness has been aroused and the matter is the subject of daily conversation in the town.

BOARD EXAMINES PLANS TO SAVE THAMES SCENERY

(Special to the Monitor)

RICHMOND, Eng.—A local government board inquiry has just been held at Richmond into a town-planning scheme, prepared with a view to preserving the picturesque scenery of the Thames valley from Teddington lock to Kew, a river distance of about six miles.

Sir David Prain, the director of Kew gardens, in the course of his statement at the inquiry, said that the aesthetic value of Kew depended largely upon the existence of the open spaces beyond the Thames on the Middlesex side, and that if these open spaces were converted into a continuation of the less pleasing features of the Brentford district, the necessity would arise for screening in the spaces which at present increased the amenities of Kew.

It was unfortunately known already, he went on, that the conditions over against Brentford, with its smoke, were unfavorable to plant growth as compared with those that prevailed at the Richmond end of the garden. If these conditions extended along the river throughout the full extent of the garden boundary, the necessity would probably arise for the transfer, to some other site, of the institution as a whole with, as a not impossible corollary, the industrial development of the area now occupied by its gardens.

FINE SPECIMEN OF FLINT DAGGER IS FOUND IN SYRIA

(Special to the Monitor)

BEYROUT, Syria.—For many years past a quantity of stone implements have been found, from time to time, on the outskirts of Beyrout and also at Dbya, a small village on the coast about ten miles from Beyrout.

The most recent, and perhaps the most valuable of these finds, is that of a flint dagger nearly 11 inches long. It is unpolished and absolutely perfect. The experts have given a considerable amount of time to this discovery, and the general opinion is that it belongs to the early neolithic or to the transitional period between the neolithic and paleolithic age. The only specimen resembling it is one considerably smaller and broken in three pieces, which is preserved in the British Museum in London.

SOME BAKERS WILL NOT SIGN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—In spite of the signing of the agreement between the master bakers and their operatives by which the threatened strike was called off, there is still an element of unrest and discontent among the men. This discontent has been caused by the refusal of a number of employers to sign the agreement. The operatives at these shops have consequently been called off by the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers and Confectioners. Conferences have been held by this body for the purpose of organizing a meeting outside the shops of the refractory owners and instituting a system of picketing.

BUSINESS FILM SHOWN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At one of the animated photograph studios in London, a series of films were exhibited showing the processes in the manufacture of "Wotan" and "Tantalum" drawn-wire lamps. This interesting demonstration will open a new field to the cinematograph in the line of industrial advertisement.

BUSINESS COURSES IN MOSCOW

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—Moscow has for some time felt the want of a proper means of dealing with the students desirous of adopting a commercial career, and the need has now been met by the erection of a special institution for this branch of study, the opening of which will be greatly appreciated.

DUBLIN ACCEPTS PICTURE OFFER



(Reproduced by permission of Messrs. Dollard, Dublin.)

"The Present" by Alfred Stevens, one of the works of Sir Hugh Lane's collection of pictures by modern artists

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Dublin corporation has decided to accept Sir Hugh Lane's offer of the very fine collection of pictures by modern artists which he wishes to present to the city.

They have been lent to the municipal art gallery for the last seven years, but Sir Hugh stipulates that a special gallery, on a site approved by him shall be built for them. Their worth has been estimated at between £40,000 and £50,000. They comprise several of Corot, Manet, Renoir, and Manet's works, as well as a picture by Alfred Stevens, which is considered to be one of his most perfect; 70 pictures and drawings of the British school and Rodin's bronze "L'Age d'Airain."

The site which the committee propose is one which was described by one of the councillors as being "in the air" for it is a bridge site, and either Grattan bridge or the metal bridge which crosses the River Liffey in the center of the city are available. The former leads to the city hall, by Parliament street. The plan is to build a low, artistic structure spanning the river on one of these bridges, which would not obstruct the view up or down the river.

In moving the adoption of the report of the committee of which she is the honorable secretary, Miss Harison, T. C., said that Sir Hugh's offer is made to stimulate the artistic faculty of the Irish people and to cultivate and develop the gifts of the young Irish artists. It is time to begin to think in a less parochial manner, and prepare to take our place among the cultivated nations of the world. Nine thousand two hundred and seven pounds has been subscribed; a great part of it by sympathizers in America. The corporation will raise a loan of £22,000.

A scheme for a new thoroughfare, which would add very much to the beauty of the city, was discussed. The scheme includes a new bridge and perhaps an even better site for the proposed gallery.

BOTHA-HERTZOG AMITY IS URGED

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPETOWN, S. Africa.—General Botha and General Hertzog have each been the recipients of a telegram from the federal council of the Dutch Reformed churches, urging them, even at the expense of great personal sacrifice, to find some common ground on which they could effect a settlement of their differences. The council points out that only in this way can a schism be avoided among the people, and the opening of breaches, which might take years to heal be prevented.

PUMP FOR GOLF CLUB

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Mid-Surrey golf club, which lies adjacent to the Thames, is often flooded, so that in order to cope with these inroads of the river, a portable petrol-driven centrifugal pump has just been purchased from Messrs. Merryweather & Sons of Greenwich. It is mounted on a four-wheeled carriage, and is capable of dealing with 18,000 to 20,000 gallons of water per hour. A two-cylinder petrol engine is provided, with a direct drive to the pump.

SYDNEY GETS ENGINE ORDER

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The home affairs department has placed a contract for four locomotives for the Transcontinental railway with the Clyde Engineering Works, Sydney, at a total cost of £24,420, delivery within 10 months. An American company offered to complete the engines for £18,000, but preference was given to Australia at the cost mentioned.

RATE INCREASED FOR TAKING BRITISH MAILED OVER CHANNEL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A new contract was arranged on Jan. 14 between the postmaster-general and the Southeastern & Chatham railway for the conveyance of Indian mails across the channel.

Under the 1894 contracts, as explained in a treasury minute just issued, these companies received £25,000 per annum for this service. Between 1894 and 1907, however, the volume of letter mails carried by the companies increased 135 per cent and the parcel mails 180 per cent. The managing committees of the companies accordingly gave notice to terminate the contract and claimed the increase of the annual payment to £42,000 on the ground of the increased volume of the mails, the use of additional services, the introduction of larger and better steamers and the increased cost of running them.

These terms were considered excessive and the companies subsequently gave notice to terminate certain services. It

was ultimately possible to arrange the matter without the postmaster-general having resort to the statutory powers conferred upon him for the continuance of these services.

The new contract, which takes effect from October, 1908, is for the conveyance of Indian, China, Australian and supplemental mails. The companies are to provide a mail ship once a week in each direction. The sea transit is not to occupy more than one hour and 45 minutes and penalties are incurred if the ship is 15 minutes late in starting or exceeds its time in crossing by 20 minutes.

Supplemental mails are to be carried by any steamer as and when the postmaster-general requires. The contractors will receive an annual payment of £10,000 with an additional 1s. per each bag of supplemental mails in excess of 50,000. The new contract provides for an annual minimum payment of £40,000 in place of the former payment of £25,000 per annum.

PROFESSOR BERGSON ESTEEMED BY THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—It is well known that for the last two years Columbia University at New York has had a French chair, whose occupant, jointly recompensed by the universities of Columbia and Paris, is chosen by the council of the latter.

Following upon M. Lanson, who so brilliantly inaugurated the lectureship in 1911, came Mr. Bergson, professor at the College de France, who filled the chair for 1912-13; the latter has just terminated his series of lectures. In New York as in Paris the hall where the lectures were given was found far too small, no less than 2000 requests for seats being refused.

The president of Columbia, in a letter addressed to M. Liard of the University

of Paris, speaks in the following terms of the success of the eminent French philosopher: "Professor Bergson has created the greatest enthusiasm both in the university world and best social circles of New York. He has added new and solid links to the chain which unites France to America. I cannot express the eagerness with which his lectures have been followed or the curiosity that he has excited everywhere. Amongst our professors and students he has been a revival of thought and the whole of the intelligent and thinking public is interested in his doctrine."

Jean Perrin, professor of physical chemistry at the faculty of sciences, succeeds M. Bergson as French visiting professor for the term 1913-14.

RUSSIAN RABBIS RECEIVED BY CZAR

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—Among the numerous celebrations and events connected with the Romanoff tercentenary, the reception of a Jewish deputation by the Czar at the Winter palace did not attract much attention. Yet it had its significance, for it was a recognition of the Jewish subjects of the Czar, and it has stirred the hope that more humane treatment is in store for them in various parts of the empire.

The deputation consisted of rabbis, wearing their prayer shawls, and of Jewish workers. They were presented to the imperial family by the minister of the interior, and were allowed the great honor of kissing the hands of the Czarina and the dowager Empress. They were then served with refreshments at a special table.

SCOTCH EMIGRATION COMPARED

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—McKinnon Wood (secretary for Scotland) states that the excess of emigration from Scotland over immigration during 1912 was 35,523.

FRENCH ARMY STUDIED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS.—Russian and Japanese military representatives have arrived in Paris for the purpose of studying the French military organization and instruction.

N. S. W. HARVEST REPORTED GOOD

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—Latest mail advices from New South Wales, indicate a splendid harvest. Good rains fell throughout the state during the week prior to the despatch of the mail. Some remarkable harvests are being reported from different localities, odd holdings returning over 50 bushels to the acre in the Riverina district, where the average is expected to reach from 20 to 25 bushels. This evidences a marvellous recovery since June last.

The Gundagai district also chronicles a splendid season, with some magnificent paddocks of wheat returning 52 bushels to the acre. The harvest is now anticipated to equal last year's, and is estimated officially to yield 24,365,000 bushels of wheat.

Production is reviving in dairying, and there is a good yield of hay. The outlook for 1913 is very good.

PEACE CONGRESS BEING ARRANGED

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland.—The Inter-Parliamentary Union council held a meeting at The Hague recently to decide upon the agenda for the meeting of the Peace Congress to be held on Sept. 3, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Peace Palace. Lord Weardale and Agg Gardner represented Great Britain. The council unanimously passed a motion to the effect that the Admiralty of Great Britain should take the first step in proposing the limitation of armaments.

RIGHTS OF JEWS DEFINED IN LANDS RUMANIA MAY GET

Minister Declares People of Any Regions Ceded Will Keep Political Status They Now Have

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON.—In view of the doubt that was very generally felt, as to the future civil and political status of Jews, in territories likely to be ceded to Rumania as the result of the Balkan war, the Jewish Chronicle lately addressed an inquiry on the subject to the Rumanian minister in London. The current issue of the Jewish Chronicle gives M. Misha's reply, which is as follows:

In answer to your letter of the 17th instant, I beg to inform you that the Jewish inhabitants of Dobrodja, who have been annexed to Rumania since the war of 1877, have enjoyed all the rights the other citizens of the province, whether Rumanians, Bulgarians, Turks or Russians, have had.

Today, all the formerly Ottoman citizens of that province, to whichever nationality they belong, have the full rights of Rumanian citizens. Now, as regards the regions which could be ceded hereafter to Rumania, I can state categorically, that all inhabitants of these regions, whether Jewish or other nationalities, would enjoy the full political and civil rights they now have as subjects of another country.

Especially the Jews, whether of Silistria or other localities, who would be ceded to Rumania would further enjoy the rights they have had before as Bulgarian subjects.

It is perhaps to the point to inform you that the Jews of Constanza (Dobrodja) have protested against the fears expressed by Dr. Ehrenpreis, the chief rabbi of Bulgaria, that the Bulgarian Jews who would be annexed to Rumania would not enjoy the rights of full Rumanian citizens.

N. S. W. OVERSEA EXPORTS SHOWN

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—Comparative statistics show increases in some of the principal overseas exports from New South Wales during 1912, and decreases in others. Increases are shown in skins, hides, leather, frozen beef, and sundry other items of merchandise, and in gold (coined), silver (coined and uncoined) and copper. The coined gold increased from £3,401,236 to £3,446,068; and the silver from £327,275 to £780,031—an advance of £252,756.

JEWS NEED LESS RELIEF

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The annual report of the board of guardians for the relief of the Jewish poor, shows that poverty is decreasing in volume among the Jewish poor. The cost of relief has fallen from £20,383 in 1911 to £19,218 in 1912.

QUICK-FIRE GUNS OF ALLIES CAUSE SURPRISE IN EUROPE



(Reproduced by permission)

Servian artillery has latest type cannon which contributes efficiently to success in present war

(Special to the Monitor)

BELGRADE, Servia.—It is an open secret that the success of the Bulgarian and Servian artillery in the present war has been a source of such surprise to Europe that even the German war office is considering the question of rearmament.

With respect to the Servian artillery, it is claimed that it possesses a field gun, technically speaking, more of a quick-firer than many actual quick-firing guns intended for service with horse and field artillery. This gun is the latest Canet gun.

In the evolution of quick firers for use in the field, there has been a constant endeavor to reduce the loss of time which inevitably occurs when a gun first comes into action, before its trail

has become so settled in position that there is no longer any necessity for re-laying it in each successive discharge. In the case of the Canet gun, it is declared this difficulty has been to a great extent overcome. This would mean that a very much shorter time is required to bring the gun to a permanent "anchor."

The new Italian "deport" design for a carriage which is causing considerable interest at the moment, and which, it has been stated, will probably be adopted by the Italian artillery, may revolutionize this particular aspect of the field quick-firer. At the moment, however, the Servians appear to be in possession of a gun which is capable, if well handled, of doing rather better work in this respect than any other of its kind.

RUSSIA PLANS LEGISLATION FOR GOVERNMENT OF FINLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Anglo-Finnish Society state that advices have reached Helsinki from St. Petersburg to the effect that the Russian government intends to introduce into the new Duma bills providing for the following measures in regard to Finland:

The introduction of the Russian language into the Finnish state offices. Customs unification between Finland and Russia.

The extension of the operation of the Russian Imperial Bank to Finland.

The extension to Finland of the Russian laws relating to military service of horses, carriages and vessels, literary copyright, press regulations, commercial navigation, and the erection of schools

under the Russian ministry of education. The participation of Finland in the expenses of the quartering of troops, and payment of officials in the Russian ministry of foreign affairs.

The incorporation of the parishes Kivinebb and Nykyrka in the government of St. Petersburg.

The change of the Finnish pilot and lighthouse service to an imperial institution, and the settlement of details regarding its subordination to the Russian ministry of marine.

The subordination of the Finnish telephone service to the Russian minister of the interior.

The trial by Russian courts of Finnish political offenses.

The trial of Finnish officials by Russian courts for breaches of duty.

No. or Size		Article		Unit		Max.	
Date	Item	Received	Balance	Delivered	Received	Balance	Delivered
		Article		Location		Unit Max. Min.	
		RECEIVED		DELIVERED			
Date	Ordered	Received	Date	Quantity	Balance	Date	Quantity

Try this and see what happens

When you get to the office this morning, ask the cashier how much cash he has on hand.

Can he tell you? He can—in a flash.

Then ask the stock clerk how many of such and such an article he has.

Can he tell you? He can—if you give him time enough to count them.

Why this difference? Isn't stock on hand as valuable as cash on hand? Why shouldn't Stock Records be as clear and as carefully kept as any other kind of record?

They should be. But they seldom are.

Library Bureau Perpetual Stock Records tell INSTANTLY how many of an article are in stock; how many are on order and when due, and how fast different lines move. They show where things go. They prevent "leaks," running out of stock, overstocking and "rush" purchases. In case of fire, they are worth their weight in gold.

Call! Phone! or write for Booklet, "Keeping Stock the L. B. Way."

Library Bureau

Manufacturing Distributors of
Card and Filing Systems. Office, Library and Bank Equipment
Unit Cabinets of Wood and Steel for Cards and Filing
43 Federal Street, Boston
Telephone: Fort Hill 366
Salesrooms in leading cities in the United States
Canada, Great Britain and France

Austrian Income Tax Affects Middle Class and Aristocracy

PEACE LECTURES BY BOSTON WOMAN IN DUTCH TOWNS

(Special to the Monitor)
VOORBURG, Holland.—Miss Anna B. Eckstein from Boston, Mass., lately lectured on the peace movement in several towns in Holland. The subject of her lectures was: "The Problem of the Establishment of Peace."

She said in part, that the peace movement is becoming one of the most important points in the history of the present time. On one side we see nations continually competing in perfecting their armaments, whereby enormous sums of money are being spent, yet the moment must arrive when, owing to lack of means it will be no longer possible to continue in this way. On the other side we see the development of trade, industry, traffic, etc., which is all of international interest, and tend to emphasize the solidarity of the nations. The peace conferences at The Hague were the result of the longing to find a solution of the problem.

The first proposal, universal disarmament, seemed impracticable. The second was that nations shall have recourse to arbitration on all differences except in the case of those which touch vital questions. This exception leaves the door open for war.

Miss Eckstein maintained that a solution would be found, as soon as all nations agreed to consider the question of self-government and the integrity of national territory as of vital import, for on these points foreign interference should be inadmissible. When we desire to reach the condition where "might" is no longer considered as "right," changes in these two vital points ought only to be made by common consent, and all other questions should be referred to arbitration. The chance that these voluntary treaties would be broken, is small, and an excellent means of enforcing them would be an economical boycott of the country by whom the treaty was infringed.

Miss Eckstein urged all those present to sign the world petition for peace, which will be presented at the peace conference at The Hague next summer. In this way it will be made plain that not only the government of the nations, but the people themselves wish for peace.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS SOON

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The present Federal Parliament will probably be dissolved at the end of April, and the elections will take place on May 31.

ENGLISH SUFFRAGISTS DECIDE TO USE POLITICAL WEAPONS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies have decided upon a new election policy. To further their demands for a government measure for woman suffrage they will endeavor to shorten the term of office of the present cabinet.

Anti-suffrage ministers will be opposed. Any party in the House of Commons which adopts woman suffrage will be strengthened. The former policy of working for individual members favorable to woman suffrage is abandoned. Resolutions to this effect have been adopted by the council of the union. To carry the new policy into practice no government candidate shall be supported; although no staunch friend of woman suffrage shall be opposed. The funds of the labor party are to be augmented by support from the election fighting fund.

Plans in preparation for the next general election were considered, and it was decided to concentrate forces on the attacking of seats held by anti-suffrage Liberals, and to defend seats held by Labor members, who have taken a strong line in support of woman suffrage, and to assist candidates standing in the interests of labor in any constituency, provided always that the executive considers the member personally satisfactory as regards the woman question.

The council was urged to take steps to inaugurate the working of the new policy without delay. It was pointed out that the policy is not anti-Liberal as such, although its immediate aim is to shorten the term of office of the prime minister and the present cabinet. The National Union in seeking to attain its object, whether by the support of Conservative, Liberal, or Labor candidates is merely putting pressure on the party in power to give expression to a fundamental principle of democracy, and to redeem the loss of prestige which the House of Commons has suffered in allowing party considerations to outweigh the responsibilities they had incurred through the pledges made to the supporters of the woman suffrage movement.

WELSH COLLIERY COMBINE IS MADE

(Special to the Monitor)
CARDIFF, Wales.—It is announced by the Cambrian Collieries, Ltd., the Glamorgan Coal Company, Ltd., the Naval collieries and the Britannic Merthyr, Ltd., which are at present embraced within the immediate control of the Cambrian coal combine, but which have preserved their identities, will now be merged into one large company, with a share capital of nearly £2,000,000 sterling and an acknowledged annual output of 3,250,000 tons.

It is almost a certainty that D. A. Thomas, who is chairman of three of the companies and director of the four will be the chairman and director of the new enterprise. It is estimated that within the next three or four years the output of the new company will reach 5,000,000 tons per annum. This computation is made after taking into consideration the new pit in course of construction at Clydach Vale, and the opening out of a new area at Giffach Goch. At this latter place it is proposed to build a hillside town on the garden city principle.

SYDNEY COURT GRANTS PETITION

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The application by a committee of citizens for an injunction to restrain the New South Wales ministry from closing Government house against the King's representative, has been unanimously granted by the state equity court at Sydney. The court was of the opinion that the consent of the imperial government would be necessary before the federal government house could be used as anything but a viceregal residence.

LIBERALS DIFFER WITH LEADER ON BELGIAN DEFENSE

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

BRUSSELS.—The hopes of conciliating the Socialist party and the government are now centered on the effort which the mayor of Brussels, in cooperation with his colleagues from the provinces, is making to induce the former to withdraw their threat of a general strike and the latter to concede the re-examination of the question of electoral reform. The details of the interview, recently accorded by the prime minister to the mayors, have not become public property, but the announcement of a second interview to take place shortly has created a very hopeful impression.

There is a marked improvement in the attitude of the Socialists themselves. They realize that the actual declaration of the strike would not only mean ruin to an industrial country like Belgium, but that it would involve the trade organizations in a struggle the outcome of which is problematic. These considerations have led M. Vandervelde, in a speech delivered at Antwerp, to declare that the promise of the government to reconsider the question of electoral reform, without pledging itself to the adoption of adult suffrage, would be sufficient to enable the withdrawal of the strike threat. It is understood that the government have no objection to agreeing to a further discussion of electoral reform, but that they decline to make any step towards conciliation unless the Socialists unconditionally abandon their strike policy.

In the Chamber the discussions on the army bill have been marked by a long speech by the Liberal leader, M. Hymans, who declared his intention of voting in favor of the bill, in spite of its shortcomings, since it guaranteed the efficient defense of the country. The attitude of the Liberal leader is not approved by a large section of his party, who declare that they have no confidence in the government's pledges for army reform, and that the adoption of conscription must be accompanied by a reduction in the period of service to one year.

Besides the Liberal opposition to the bill, M. de Broqueville has also to contend with the Catholics of the Flemish provinces, whose dislike of military service is well known. They declare that their support of the principle of conscription can only be obtained conditionally on the adoption of the Flemish language in the army.

With a government committed to a home rule bill, the Irish members have become models of law-abiding citizens, but it is an obedience to law as delightfully conditional as that of the loyal Orangemen, since they never fail to announce that it will come to an untimely end if the home rule bill should be rejected. The home rule struggle saw the resists to dynamite, to cattle maiming, to landroving shooting, and to the most manifest outrages which have never been approached by the suffragettes. But the use of these methods by a minority of Irish people did not prevent Mr. Gladstone from bringing in the home rule bill, and Mr. Asquith from supporting him, indeed, it was one of the arguments in support of it.

Labor Party and Advice
Again, the Labor members advise the suffragettes to possess their souls in patience, and to defend seats held by Labor members, who have taken a strong line in support of woman suffrage, and to assist candidates standing in the interests of labor in any constituency, provided always that the executive considers the member personally satisfactory as regards the woman question.

HUNGARIAN LABOR CRISIS HAS LULL

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—In consequence of the enormous concentration of troops in the Hungarian capital, it is thought improbable that the general strike will take place. The reported welcome by the labor employers of the strike as a means of saving wages is another reason given for the hesitation to continue their policy evinced by the unions.

Negotiations are reported to be in progress between the government and the Socialist leaders on the basis that the strike will be abandoned if permission is given for the holding of a large meeting in favor of universal suffrage. The occasion originally chosen for the declaration of the strike, the opening of the debate on the franchise reform bill, has passed without any disturbances. In the Reichstag a protest was delivered by Count Apponyi, the leader of the opposition, who declared against the legality of the proceedings and demanded a dissolution.

DOUBLE-DECKED CARS TO BE TRIED

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—During the coming summer the tramways committee intend running double-decked trams in St. Petersburg, which is a welcome innovation, as it will considerably relieve the traffic. Up to the present it has been considered inadvisable to adopt them on account of their supposed liability to overturn, but the reports sent in by the representatives who went abroad specially to make inquiries under this head, are so satisfactory that, as stated, the committee have decided to make a trial.

TREATMENT OF SUFFRAGISTS IN BRITAIN DUE TO DIVISION

Disagreement in the Cabinet Explains Hesitancy Which One Moment Arrests and the Next Discharges Women Who Seek Vote by Damaging Property

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The position of the present government with respect to female suffrage is a sufficiently difficult one. It explains the hesitancy which one moment arrests and the next discharges, one moment commits and the next releases suffragettes. It is found in the weakness bred of divided councils and of uncertainty of conviction, two of the worst failings a cabinet can suffer from.

The weakness of the divided councils lies in the fact that on paper, the majority, not only of the coalition, but of the cabinet itself, is in favor of the extension of the franchise to women. The minority is, however, led by the prime minister himself, and supported by some absolutely uncompromising opponents as the first lord of the admiralty and the colonial secretary. The result of this is shown in a policy which, to a mind free from political subtleties, appears perilously unstable, and it is this element which, as everybody knows, has made possible the policy of the militants.

When the speaker ruled the government amendment, which would have added female suffrage to the new franchise bill, out of order, the government were compelled, no one doubts unintentionally, to break their promise. There was, however, no reason why their failure to keep their word should have been anything but a momentary one. It was the fact that they failed to carry out the prime minister's undertaking and substitute a private member's bill for a government one, that made the opening for the renewed effort of militancy.

Inconsistency Seen

That renewed effort is one which has placed the House of Commons itself in a rather lurid light. The militant party have frankly and openly broken the law, but there are many men in the House of Commons, whose denunciation of militancy is remarkably free, but whose conversion from militancy only took place after they had gained their own ends. The Irish benches are thick with members who have been in prison for breaches of the law, in the days when the agitation for home rule took another form to "a union of hearts."

With a government committed to a home rule bill, the Irish members have become models of law-abiding citizens, but it is an obedience to law as delightfully conditional as that of the loyal Orangemen, since they never fail to announce that it will come to an untimely end if the home rule bill should be rejected. The home rule struggle saw the resists to dynamite, to cattle maiming, to landroving shooting, and to the most manifest outrages which have never been approached by the suffragettes. But the use of these methods by a minority of Irish people did not prevent Mr. Gladstone from bringing in the home rule bill, and Mr. Asquith from supporting him, indeed, it was one of the arguments in support of it.

Wide Reforms in Chinese School System Planned

(Special to the Monitor)

PEKING, China.—An important scheme for the reform of the present school system in China is at present occupying the ministry of education. Three new universities are proposed, one to be opened in Nanking, comprising four faculties, one in Wuchang, and one in Canton. The Peking University is to be completely reorganized and will open in 1914. It will consist of seven faculties with a large professorial staff.

In the Chinese educational system the university will be linked up with primary and secondary education by means of the Kao-tung-hsue-tang or provincial high schools, which will be transformed into preparatory schools from which students will enter the universities. At these schools English, German, and French will be taught. The middle school, the Chung-hsue-tang, will provide a practical education for the people. At these foreign languages will also be taught, but it will only be obligatory on the pupils to learn one of them. In 1914, higher normal schools and about 30 normal schools will be opened.

Owing to the bad state of the finances of the country it has been found necessary to abandon for the present the scheme of obligatory primary education all over China.

AUTO EXHIBITION FOR RUSSIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—A motor car exhibition, the largest of its kind ever held in St. Petersburg, will be opened here some time in May. A spring exhibition of paintings is now being held at the Arts Academy. There are some very fine pictures on view, some of which are attracting particular attention.

Wireless at Long Range

(Special to the Monitor)

PORT MORESBY, New Guinea.—Wireless messages have been exchanged between Macquarie island, in the Southern Pacific and Port Moresby (New Guinea) a distance of over 3000 miles.

tiency, but when a strike takes place, such as the combined coal and transport strike, collieries are attacked, villages are wrecked, property is flung about the streets and docks, and life is lost in collisions with the military. The government, however, has not held this a reason for not proceeding with the trades dispute bill, nor has it made it an excuse for an attempt to attach trades union funds.

Again, the Unionist party is, and always has been, the champion of law and order, but when the passage of the home rule bill was threatened, it was Lord Randolph Churchill who declared that Ulster would fight, and that Ulster would be right, just as it is. Bonar Law who has supported the threat that, rather than submit to it today, northeast Ulster will break into rebellion. The law of conspiracy is sufficiently plain, but Bonar Law is left asking Mr. Asquith when he is going to begin.

Even in the cabinet itself, there must be some uneasy consciences. It is not so very long ago since John Burns headed the rush on Trafalgar square which ended in the loss of at least one life, and of the most elaborate precautions for the protection of property.

Vote Makes Difference

The cynical looker-on is tempted to believe that the main difference between the suffragettes on the one side, and the home rulers, the trade unionists, the Ulster Unionists, and Mr. Burns' Socialists on the other side, is that the former are voteless, whilst the latter have possessed an infallible argument to be dropped into a ballot box.

It is just these reasons which take the nerve from a ministry which is not formed in a Siberian mold. The suffragettes have announced that life at all events will be respected, and that their attacks will be devoted against property. The landlords of Ireland were nearly ruined by the home rule agitation, whereas the shopkeepers of Regent street have suffered a few pounds for broken glass, covered by insurance. The railway shareholders have seen their traffic returns diminishing to nothing, and the colliery owners their machinery blazing, when the strikers were out. This loss can hardly be compared with that of a suburban station or the tea house in Kent Gardens.

The Irish Nationalists have seen the Belfast riots and a cabinet minister forbidden the Ulster hall. It would be a little difficult to compare this with persistent questioning of cabinet ministers and cries of "Votes for women," at the expense of the eloquence of members of Parliament. Half a dozen women trying to push their way through the police-men to present a petition to the King, which, he it said, is a peculiarly constitutional method, are met with arrest and accusations of insult; the rush of the Socialists, behind Mr. Burns, into Trafalgar square, on Bloody Sunday, is the prelude to a seat in the cabinet. The logic of events is stronger than the logic of men.

WOMAN'S DAY IN AUSTRIA MARKED BY VOTE DEMAND

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—The women of the Social Democratic party held lately a "Woman's day" in Austria. The Vienna town hall was filled to overflowing with women who came from various parts of the city bearing banners inscribed "Votes for Women." The speakers at the meeting said that women must organize themselves with the object of getting the law which forbids them to hold political meetings or to form political organizations repealed.

During the meeting, it was pointed out that the women and not the men had borne all the evils of the months of mobilization. Men had been called away from their daily avocations, without warning, to spend weeks and months on the frontier. The women at home had been obliged to work for the support of their families, as the allowance made by the government was ridiculously inadequate. Thus they should have a voice in deciding upon the weighty questions of state, such as peace or war.

BRITAIN REPRESENTED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Leslie Scott, K. C., and Hugh Godley represented the British government at the meeting of a subcommittee of the international conference for the unification of maritime law held at Brussels recently. The committee met for the purpose of considering further draft conventions with regard to the limitation of ship owners' liability and maritime mortgages and liens. It is announced that the full conference will meet again in the autumn.

MERSEY SCHEME SUCCESSFUL

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—The important Mersey reclamation scheme, it is officially announced, has proved successful, the channel being widened from 1100 feet to 1760 feet, exactly as the engineers predicted.

EDUCATION LAW REFORM IN SPAIN IS BEING OPPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)

MADRID, Spain.—The organized movement of revolt against the government's proposals for the reform of the education law, by suppressing compulsory religious teaching in the elementary schools, is spreading throughout the country and has the undivided support of the bishops.

It is contended by the clerical party that the children of non-Roman Catholic Spaniards and foreigners can attend the elementary schools, because to receive instruction in a religion is not the same thing as to profess it, and that children can attend private schools, where religious instruction is not given.

Although the present campaign is being attributed to the political animus of the right against the left, there can be little doubt that it is an organized effort on the part of the church to prevent any possibility of the introduction of anticlerical legislation, such as has been accomplished in France, or even the enforcement of existing laws in regard to the abolition of religious distinctions.

An incident, significant of the attitude likely to be adopted by the government, is seen in the fact that a great meeting of protest, which had been organized in Madrid recently, was postponed by order of the bishop, after receiving the premier in his palace. It is understood that the bishop acted in accordance with instructions received from Rome, and that the premier has given an undertaking that the Pope and the Spanish bishops will be consulted before any reforms are carried into effect.

SYDNEY TO HONOR SHAKESPEARE

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The executive of the Shakespeare tercentenary memorial in Sydney have agreed to the form the celebration shall take in that city. The memorial will be threefold. It is intended to form a Shakespeare library with a lecture hall attached for Shakespeare lectures and representations; to make financial provision for the encouragement of Shakespearean literature, especially among the young, and to establish a fund for the establishment of Australian literature and dramatic art. The committee have decided to endeavor to raise a fund of £25,000.

NEW AUSTRALIAN JUDGE

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—F. G. Duffy, K. C. has been appointed to fill the vacancy on the federal high court bench. Mr. Duffy is a very eminent barrister practising in Melbourne, and his elevation to this important office is hailed on all sides as a wise choice on the part of the federal government. It is believed to be the intention of the government to make two other appointments to the federal high court, thus raising the bench to five.

PRINCE ATTENDS KING'S DINNER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At the King's second Parliamentary dinner at Buckingham palace, the Prince of Wales was present, it being the first time his royal highness has been present at any state function of this character.

HOBBART TO BUY CARS

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBBART, Tas., Aus.—The Hobart municipal council has arranged with the Commercial Bank of Tasmania for the flotation of a loan on the London market for the purchase of the Hobart Electric Company's tramway and plant.

NEW AUSTRIAN TAX HEAVY ON RICH AND LIGHT ON POOR

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—The new income tax, the details of which are being arranged in the finance committee, is of almost socialistic tendency, in that the burden of taxation is thrown on the upper middle class and the aristocracy. Persons earning less than \$250 per annum, are not taxed. It is, however, very difficult, excepting for the very poor, to get exemption. The income tax assessors consider that the minimum cost of living in a city like Vienna is kr.1500 for a single person, and throw the onus of proving that the income is less upon the payee. The income tax in various parts of Germany commences at a much lower figure. In Saxony, for instance, at kr.400.

The rate of progression, however, in other countries is by no means so great as in Austria, and when the law is enforced the man with an income of kr.200,000 will pay kr.4,700 while kr.10,000,000 pays kr.650,000, rendering the capitalist or aristocrat in Austria the most burdened man in central Europe. The new law thus falls most heavily upon the rich, while the poor get off very

lightly, and thus gain some compensation for the heavy indirect taxation to which they are subjected.

This law has been drafted as a response to the food riots, and the cheap housing agitation. It is hoped that the large taxes on dwelling houses will also be lessened, rendering it possible to build more extensively both in Austria and in Hungary, as in Vienna and Budapest there are numbers of families, especially those with many children, who are forced to camp out in the open, in temporary huts or tents, for weeks at a time, although the fathers have sufficient money to pay the rent. Landlords, in both cities, in many cases, flatly refuse to take in families with children. A waiter told only the other day that he had only one child, a quiet little fellow, as he pathetically added, and that he had been looking for months for a flat nearer the center, where his work was, but always when he had completed the negotiations, the agent asked the fatal question, "Any children?" and on hearing that there was a child of eight, simply refused to let the apartment.

U. S. DUTY FELT IN DIAMOND TRADE OF AMSTERDAM

(Special to the Monitor)

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—The leading diamond interests of Amsterdam are greatly agitated over a reported raising of the duty on polished diamonds in the United States. Representations made to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor are to the effect that any important increase would practically ruin legitimate business, and be the incentive for smuggling schemes of a great and sundry variety.

In fact, it is alleged, that with the duty on diamonds at 10 per cent, as it is now, there is much illicit trade at the expense of United States' revenues, and to the detriment of reputable dealers in these goods. Any increase in the duty therefore, it is thought, would only tend to animate the ingenuity of smugglers and to decrease the volume and profits

of legitimate business, while the revenue receipts from diamonds imported into the United States would perhaps fall off in the aggregate.

These are the opinions of diamond merchants in Amsterdam, who have always waged war on smugglers, whom they claim, already cut deeply into their trade.

SURPRISE VISIT TO THE MERCURY

(Special to the Monitor)

SOUTHAMPTON, England.—During a recent week end spent by Mr. Churchill on board the admiralty yacht Enchantress, a surprise visit was made to the Mercury, the training ship lying in the Hamble river.

C. B. Fry, the honorable commandant of the ship, met the first lord of the admiralty, and conducted him over the shore accommodation as well as the floating quarters. Mr. Churchill expressed his great appreciation of the work done by Mr. and Mrs. Fry, and congratulated the boys on the excellent training they were receiving.

DIRECTORY OF

Manufacturing and Wholesale Firms

BOOKBINDERS EDITION AND MISCELLANEOUS Dudley & Hodge, 299 Washington St., Boston, Mass.	MILLINERY GOODS Millinery Goods, Manufacturers of Trimmed, Untrimmed and Ready-to-Wear Hats. J. F. Streble & Co., 629 Arch St., Phila., Pa.
BOOK-PAPE MANUFACTURERS Elleston & Hollingsworth Co., 49 Federal St., Boston.	PAPER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENT The Arnold Roberts Co., 120 Congress St., Boston, Mass.
BUILDING CONTRACTORS Whitcomb & Kavanaugh Co., 8 Beacon St., Boston.	PAPER DEALERS (Wholesale) Ray State Paper Co., 327-329 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
ENGRAVING, DESIGNING, HALF-TONE AND ETCHING Franklin Engraving Co., 290 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.	POWER, HEATING AND VENTILATING Cleghorn Co., 24 Batterymarch St., Boston.
ELECTROTYPERS Dickinson Electrotyping Foundry, 270 Congress St., Boston.	PRINTER'S ROLLERS Wild & Stevens, Inc., 2 Purchase St., Boston.
HEATING (Steam and Hot Water) Courney Heater Mfg. Co., 155-200 Franklin St., Boston.	TISSUE PAPER Andrews Paper Co., formerly Higgins, 2200 Co., 54 India St., Boston, Mass.
INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS Hinckley & Woods, 82 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.	STEEL CASTINGS George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.
LEATHER GOODS—WHOLESALE Bristol Patent Leather Co., Patent Colt and Kid, Philadelphia—Bristol, Pa.—Boston.	WOOL F. N. Graves & Co., 54 Summer St., Boston.
KEYSTONE Leather Co., Glazed and Dull Kid, Philadelphia—Boston—London.	

Monitor Subscription Blank

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

St. Paul and Falmouth Sts., Boston, Mass.

GENTLEMEN:—Please send The Christian Science Monitor to address given below and for the time specified.

Name

Street and Number

City State

For year beginning Amt. sent \$

To be delivered by mail; by newsdealer (Name of Newsdealer)

RATES BY MAIL

United States, Canada, Mexico, and Island Possessions, postpaid, \$5 a year, \$3 for 6 months, 50 cents a month, 2 cents a copy. All other countries, \$6 a year, \$4.50 for 6 months, 75 cents a month, 4 cents a copy. In Boston Postal District, \$7.25 a year, \$3.75 for 6 months, \$2 for 3 months, 75 cents a month, 3 cents a copy.

RATES BY NEWSDEALER

\$6 a year, \$3 for 6 months, 50 cents a month, 2 cents a copy. Applies in Boston Postal District, also to newsdealer delivery districts throughout New England.

G. A. R. and Relief Corps Meet Here

Delegates to State Encampment of Men and to Convention of Women of Civil War Societies Start Their Annual Gatherings

D. OF V. IN SESSION

Delegates to the forty-seventh annual encampment of the Massachusetts division of the Grand Army of the Republic are holding their first session in Faneuil hall today, with George A. Hosley, department commander, presiding. Judge Alfred B. Beers, commander-in-chief, and Henry J. Seeley, adjutant-general, of Bridgeport, Conn., Col. Henry L. Beach, chief of staff, of Hartford, Conn., and J. Payson Bradley, inspector-general, of Boston, are present.

The ladies of the G. A. R. opened their twenty-first annual convention today in Wilder hall, New England Historical and Genealogical building, 9 Ashburton place. The thirty-fourth annual convention of the Women's Relief corps is being held in People's Temple on Columbus avenue with Mrs. Mary E. Holbrook, department president in the chair. The Daughters of Veterans are holding their twenty-third annual convention today in Chipman hall, Tremont Temple.

The Sons of Veterans open their encampment in Lorimer hall, Tremont Temple, this afternoon. The division officers will attend a reception in their honor at the Hotel Bellevue. Ralph M. Grant of Hartford, Conn., commander-in-chief and Mr. Leach of Oakland, Me., division commander, are to attend. The Sons of Veterans Auxiliary holds its twenty-second annual encampment in Park Street church.

The national officers of the G. A. R. were received at the South station last night by Inspector-General and Mrs. Bradley. They were driven to the Algonquin Club for dinner, being joined there by George A. Hosley, department commander, and Asst. Adj.-Gen. William A. Weatherbee.

Many members of the G. A. R. called on the commander-in-chief at the club during the evening.

Today the national officials are visiting the Soldiers home at Chelsea, under the leadership of Commandant Foster. The commander-in-chief is to hold a reception there in Peter Smith hall and give an address.

On their return to Boston, Judge Beers will address the G. A. R. delegates. In the evening at the Revere house, he will be the guest of the Past National Auxiliary Association at a banquet. Later the whole party will attend receptions given by the various auxiliaries. Judge Beers will perform the duty of installing officer at the encampment tomorrow. In the afternoon he will attend the banquet of the delegates at Ford hall and in the evening the Women's Relief Corps campfire and reception in People's Temple.

The first signs of the organization of the G. A. R. encampment was the assembly of the aides-de-camp who reported to Granville C. Fiske, chief of staff of the Massachusetts department, in the armory of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company on the floor above the auditorium in Faneuil hall.

Abraham Lincoln post 11, of Charlestown is doing guard duty. The 750 or more delegates entitled to attend the encampment are admitted to the main floor, while the other members and alternates sit in the balconies.

In the election of officers the new department commander is expected to be Thomas J. Ames of Groveland, junior vice-commander, Alfred H. Knowles of Arlington post 36 and E. O. Skelton of Boston post 191 are candidates for senior vice-commander and Eugene D. Sanborn, Boston post 15 and John M. Wood of Somerville post 139 are candidates for junior vice-commander.

The National Association of Patriotic Instructors held its first public meeting since the foundation in Los Angeles, Cal., last fall in the Park Street church last night. John B. Lewis of Boston, past national patriotic instructor and chairman of the patriotic instructors of all of the Boston posts, delivered, as president of the association, an address of welcome.

Judge Beers was a visitor at the monthly meeting of the Grand Army Club last evening at the Revere house. Eugene D. Sanborn, vice-commander, presided. There were 30 members present.

W. R. C. to Hold Election

Scheduled for the afternoon session of the department of Massachusetts, Women's Relief corps, at the People's Temple, is the contest over the election of a junior vice-president. In this organization the senior and junior vice-presidents are always promoted to the office of president and senior vice-president, so there is no contest over these. In this way Mrs. M. Kendall of Gardner becomes president for the ensuing year and Mrs. Laura I. Smith of Attleboro senior vice-president. Interest centers, therefore, on the election of the junior vice-president, who becomes senior vice-president next year and the president two years from now. There are three contestants for the office this year—Mrs. Nina B. Lovejoy of Ayer, Miss Susie F. Burton of Dorchester and Mrs. Annie Poole Atwood of Whitman. They are all past presidents of their corps and have held responsible positions in the order.

At the opening of the morning session about 1000 women were present. The temple was decorated with flags and



MRS. NINA B. LOVEJOY
Candidate from Ayer for election to W. R. C. position of junior vice-president



MRS. ANNIE POOLE ATWOOD
W. R. C. worker from Whitman trying for place which leads to department presidency

bunting, and Mrs. Mary Holbrook, the department president of Massachusetts, presided. Mrs. Carolyn R. Morse presented a gavel to Mrs. Holbrook from the Arlington W. R. C., and the national officers were introduced to the convention, including Mrs. Geraldine E. Frisbie of San Francisco, national president of the W. R. C., Mrs. Hattie Ford, Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller, Mrs. Harriett Hill, department president of Rhode Island, and her senior aide, Mrs. McCraw; also Mrs. Katherine Kenny, department patriotic instructor of Rhode Island, and Mrs. Patten, department president of New Hampshire. The past department presidents of Massachusetts and the present year officers were next introduced.

The convention was welcomed to the church by the Rev. A. H. Nazarian, pastor, who spoke in praise of the work of the corps.

The president of the department, Mrs. Mary E. Holbrook of South Weymouth, stated that the organization now has a membership of 15,043.

During the year, although membership in the department has increased, "As the posts grow smaller the president said, more work comes upon the corps. A number of flags, she said, had been given to schools and two for the ship Constitution."

At the annual meeting of the 1904 Association of the Woman's Relief Corps held last evening, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Nellie F. Libbey; vice presidents, Mrs. Fannie E. Wheeler, Mrs.



MISS SUSIE F. BURTON
Title to succession in Relief Corps state leadership sought by Dorchester woman

Hattie M. Tuttle, Mrs. Agnes Parker, Mrs. Lizzie Bullock; chaplain, Mrs. Emily Clark.

ALL CANDIDATES HOLD RALLIES IN THE THIRTEENTH DISTRICT

Speaking at rallies in South Framingham and Natick, last night, United States Senator John W. Weeks declared that the coming special congressional election in the thirteenth district is of great importance, signifying as it will, he said, whether Massachusetts approves the tariff program submitted by President Wilson to Congress.

Mr. Weeks said that probably the tariff bill will pass the House of Representatives practically as sent in by President Wilson, but that there is a chance in the Senate for amending the wool and cloth schedules, which are of special interest to the textile manufacturers and their employees. Senator Weeks spoke in behalf of Alfred L. Cutting, the Republican candidate.

John J. Mitchell, the Democratic candidate, made a flying trip through Franklin, Plainville, Wrentham and Norfolk last night, reiterating his argument that only a Democrat would be in a position to get any favors for Massachusetts industries from Congress.

He reviewed briefly his record on labor measures, saying in part: "My record shows my progressive attitude toward legislation. I ask you to compare that record with those of my opponents. The essential things for you to consider when you go to the polls are the character of the candidates and the influence they will be able to wield under a Democratic administration. A selection of the candidate who represents the majority party is well worth your consideration."

Among the speakers who accompanied Mr. Mitchell were Gen. Charles W. Bartlett, Daniel J. Daley Senator Charles McCarthy, Representatives James Hurley, Martin T. Hall and Morton Burdick. There was an enthusiastic audience of about 300 to greet Norman H. White, the Progressive party candidate, at a rally held in Needham town hall last night. The other speakers were Charles S. Bird of Walpole, Dr. George L. Perin of Brookline and Joseph Walker of Brookline. George B. Haven, chairman of the Needham Progressive committee, presided. Mr. White said in part:

"Mr. Cutting thinks I am a destructionist. I can say that if I had been able to prevent the New Haven from accomplishing legally or otherwise all it has accomplished that the investing public in New England would not see the present condition of New Haven holdings. "I did my utmost to protect the traveling public, the investing public, the merchant, the shipper, the business man and

the man who toils from finding himself in the position which is now apparent and which no one denies.

"I cannot see how my opponents can call me destructive or unsafe, when I have had in a large measure a very great power over the entire part of the Commonwealth finances, as chairman of the finance commission."

The program for rallies tonight follows: Republican, Brookline Republican Club, Brookline; Democratic, Wellesley, Needham, Thompsonville and the Newtons; Progressive, Holliston, Sherborn and Ashland.

APPEAL IS MADE FOR PLAYGROUNDS

An appeal for cooperation between the Children's Welfare League of Dorchester and the playground department of the city was made last night by Joseph Cahalan, superintendent of playgrounds for the Dorchester district, at a meeting of the league in the municipal building, Codman square. Mr. Cahalan said the playgrounds were not patronized so well as formerly because of motion picture shows, and that they must be made more attractive if they are to draw as they did. He said the league could do much to increase the use of the playgrounds.

Other speakers were Judge Joseph R. Churchill, Mrs. Frank L. Young, Representative Peter J. Donohue, and Councilor Walter L. Collins, all of whom spoke for the league and promised their support.

These officers were elected: President, Cornelius A. Parker; vice-presidents, Judge Joseph R. Churchill, Walter B. Grant, N. Winthrop Robinson and Representative Peter J. Donohue; treasurer, Sanford Bates; secretary, Miss A. Louise Crockett. A board of nine directors was also elected and by-laws submitted for adoption.

DAM FOR \$10,000,000 PROPOSED BY ROAD

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Building of a dam and power plant on the Chelan river in Washington to cost over \$10,000,000 is proposed by the Great Northern road. President Carl Gray and others left St. Paul Monday to inspect the site. This undertaking is part of the Great Northern's plan to run its trains over the Cascades by electricity.

PHONE UNION SAYS COMPANY BREAKS FAITH

(Continued from page one)

ton today are promised a bonus of \$25, a room in a hotel and all expenses. When off duty the young women are to be taken on sight-seeing trips through the city.

Union officials are reported to be experiencing difficulty in keeping the girls at their switchboards following their vote yesterday to strike. This was because of reports current that more non-union employees arrived at the South station this morning and were hurried away in automobiles.

Arbitration of all points on which both sides fail to agree was decided upon by the 2200 telephone operators of Greater Boston and the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company through their representatives. Several requests which the operators made are now before Philip L. Spalding, president of the company, and he will decide within 48 hours. In a strike vote taken yesterday the girls agreed by a vote of nine to one to come out and they are now awaiting the answer of the company.

The arbitration agreement was made by Samuel L. Powers of Newton, as representative of the telephone company, and G. M. Bugniazet, acting for the operators, before the state board yesterday.

The attitude taken by Mr. Powers and Vice-President Bugniazet gave the state board hope that the difficulties may be settled without a strike.

Both Mr. Powers and Mr. Bugniazet assured the board of their desire to adjust the dispute amicably. The international vice-president brought several operators and a representative of the linemen and installers before Commissioners Willard Howland, Richard P. Barry and Charles G. Wood, but as no arrangements for a hearing had been made the commissioners did not talk with them.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce it was voted that a special meeting of the board of directors be called for 2.15 p. m. today, at which the matter of the appointment of a committee to cooperate with the company and the operators' union will be considered.

The order to strike will not be given within the next 48 hours the union officials say, unless it is found that the company is importing too many outside workers. Although strike figures were not published, it was frankly admitted that 90 per cent of the girls favored strike action. Nearly 2000 ballots were cast.

Mr. Bugniazet, speaking last night of the alleged importing of non-union workers said:

"On the train that reached the Back Bay station from New York about 11 o'clock there were 18 operators who were taken from the Back Bay station to Oliver street in Jimousines."

"Tomorrow morning a special train will leave New York at 7:25. It will consist of five coaches and a dining car and will be loaded with non-union operators. There will be 200 or more of them."

"It is evidently the plan of the company to turn their Oliver street building into a hotel. I intend to register a protest with the state board of conciliation and arbitration."

"The company's officials are acting unfairly in not carrying out the terms of a truce made at the conference at the State House yesterday."

"We have given our word, on account of the position of the state board, and we will keep it whether the company keeps its or not."

"We do not intend and will not break our word with the state board if the company brings in 4000 non-unionists today."

"We agreed to make no move, not even to give out a press notice."

"Both sides at the State House agreed to get together by Wednesday at 2 o'clock to decide and inform the other of what our official policies will be."

Numerous business concerns called up the girls' headquarters yesterday to learn the probability of a strike. They got this reply: "Have the operators on your private switchboard join the union and then you can learn from them what they intend to do."

Officials of the telephone company said that there are less than 2200 in the district comprising the Boston exchanges and those in surrounding cities and towns where extra toll charges are made for calls.

The girls say there are between 2300 and 2400 in the same district eligible to membership in the union. They include in their figures girls employed on private switchboards by business concerns and hotels. The girls yesterday declared that of a total of nearly 2400 operators all except about 175 have joined the union.

At union headquarters it was reported that the company was putting in emergency four-position and tie-trunk boards at the Oliver street building, that mattresses and cots were also going in.

Vice-President Bugniazet said that Samuel L. Powers, attorney for the company, who represented it at the conference at the State House yesterday morning, had agreed at that conference that no non-unionists would be brought here during the truce.

Outside men employed by the company checked off the girls as they entered the building on hand-numbering registers. The police drove them away several times at the request of the girls.

We Announce for the Present Week

The Largest and Most Remarkable
Loan Exhibit and Sale of
Genuine, Rare
Antique Oriental Rugs
Ever Inaugurated in New England

This marvelous collection comprises at least a quarter of a million dollars' worth of most beautiful Antique Orientals, secured after months of tireless search among prominent dealers and leading Rug Connoisseurs in the United States.

These almost priceless specimens of rare beauty represent the highest skill and wonderful genius of inimitable master weavers of the Far East. They are perfect symphonies in design and colors, to which age has but imparted a character—a richness of sheen and a softness of coloring that the human hand cannot give.

This Exhibit Is Open Daily From 8.30 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.

In Boston's Greatest Floor Covering Store

Fifth Floor of Our New Building

Jordan Marsh Company

The Leading Complete House Furnishers of New England

ASSIGNMENTS ARE GIVEN MINISTERS

NEW BEDFORD—Many changes have been made in the New England Southern conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, as follows:

NEW BEDFORD DISTRICT

Acushnet—E. McP. Ames.
Bryantville—W. T. Johnson.
Chatham—C. W. Ruoff.
Dighton and Somerset—J. C. Justice.
East Bridgewater—T. A. Hodgdon.
Fall River—J. H. Newland, Summerfield; F. Lewis, Brooke.
Falmouth and East Falmouth—J. A. Martin.
Lambert Cove—R. M. Williams.
Little Compton, R. I.—A. W. C. Anderson.
Nantucket—D. C. Thatcher.

New Bedford—Pleasant street, W. S. McIntire; Wesley, O. L. Griswold.
North Truro—J. S. Bridgford.
Plymouth—Chiltonville, W. E. Handy.
Provincetown—Centenary, H. E. Dorr; Center, W. A. Luce.
South Somerset—To be supplied.
South Yarmouth—W. O. Lerton.
Taunton—Tremont street, to be supplied.

Vineyard Haven—R. L. Roberts.
S. O. Benton, recording secretary, board of foreign missions, member Fall River, First church, quarterly conference; J. T. Docking, president, Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss., member Western quarterly conference; R. C. Miller, Albany, district superintendent of New York Civic League, member Fall River, Summerfield quarterly conference; E. S. Hammond, professor Kimball College of Theology, Salem, Or., member South Harwich quarterly conference; H. W. Tarlington, left without appointment to attend as school member of East Bridge-water quarterly conference.

NORWICH DISTRICT
M. D. Ruell, professor in Boston University School of Theology, member Brockton central quarterly conference; W. R. Geester, left without appointment to attend school, member Hingham quarterly conference.

PROVIDENCE DISTRICT
Brockton—South st. J. W. Annes.
Coliaset—E. R. Leach.
East Braintree—W. A. Price.
East Weymouth—Porter, supplied by J. W. Reynolds.

Hanover—Supplied by J. T. Costain.
Hingham—Supplied by W. F. Geesle.
Holbrook—Supplied by C. W. Wise.
West Abington—Supplied by A. C. Wischnier.

G. K. Knudson, professor Boston University School of Theology, member Norwich Trinity quarterly conference.

CHARLES E. PUGH PASSES AWAY
OLD POINT COMFORT, Va.—Charles E. Pugh, who retired as first vice-president of the Pennsylvania railroad in March, 1911, passed away in his apartments at the Hotel Chamberlain early today.

STUDENTS ELECT AT RADCLIFFE
Final elections for the students' government at Radcliffe College held yesterday resulted as follows: President, Katherine Dummer '14; vice-president, Frances Vrook '14; secretary, Rachel Lewis '15; treasurer, Dorothy Worrell '15.

REP. SANBORN OUT FOR SPEAKER
PORTLAND, Me.—Representative Lauren M. Sanborn of South Portland has announced his candidacy for speaker of the House of Representatives for the seventy-seventh Legislature, if returned to office.

FIVE HUNDRED WOMEN MARCH TO CAPITOL FOR SUFFRAGE

WASHINGTON—Representing every congressional district and bearing petitions demanding a constitutional amendment for votes for women, 500 woman suffragists marched to the Capitol Monday and delivered their demand in person to their congressmen.

Unlike the suffrage pageant March 3, the marchers moved over perfectly cleared streets and under a police guard which was almost as numerous as the suffragists.

Inside the Capitol building Miss Alice Paul, who headed the procession was greeted by Representative Bryan of Washington, who halted the marchers long enough to make an address of welcome.

He declared "there were enough men in the Senate and House to make it certain that the flag of woman suffrage never would be pulled down in the United States."

A party of senators greeted the women in the rotunda. Among them were Senators Brady, La Follette, Jones, Shafroth, Poindexter, Townsend, Sutherland and Thomas.

Formal resolutions proposing constitutional amendments giving women the right to vote were introduced in both houses of Congress, together with scores of petitions and memorials from various societies and individuals.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon and

Representative Mondell of Wyoming introduced resolutions in their respective houses for the constitutional amendments.

Scenes at the Capitol also were orderly. The suffragists presented their petitions and then held some open air meetings outside before dispersing.

SUFFRAGE LOSES IN MICHIGAN

DETROIT, Mich.—A constitutional amendment permitting woman suffrage was apparently defeated in Michigan Monday. Of five amendments to the state constitution this one alone was lost.

STATE'S SENATE BARS SUFFRAGE

HARRISBURG, Pa.—For the second time in a week the Pennsylvania Senate Monday night refused to take a final vote on the joint resolution proposing an equal suffrage amendment to the state constitution.

IOWA SHELVES SUFFRAGE

DES MOINES, Ia.—So far as the present Legislature is concerned woman suffrage was shelved Monday, when the enacting clause was stricken out of the Chase bill requiring the subject to be submitted to the women of the state at the next general election.

TRADE TREATY RATIFICATION POWER PROPOSED FOR HOUSE

WASHINGTON—Authority in both houses of Congress, by a majority vote, to ratify reciprocity and trade agreements with foreign nations is the revolutionary proposal of the section substituted in the Underwood bill for the present maximum and minimum tariff law. The provision would sweep away the exclusive senatorial privilege to ratify such treaties by a two thirds vote.

"This legislation," the committee says in its analysis of the bill, "is new and somewhat along the same lines that were authorized under the Dingley tariff law, the difference being that the reciprocity treaties were required to be ratified by a two thirds vote of the Senate, whereas the trade agreements now provided for will only require a majority vote of both houses."

"As the Senate is not directly representative of the majority of the people of the United States, it is deemed more in accord with the progressive tendencies of our people that such agreements should be ratified, as far as possible, by the representatives of a majority of the American people."

This new proposal takes the place of the existing law which the committee declares "have not been productive of any effective expansion of our foreign trade and commerce."

"The conventional tariff being the minimum rate and the President being authorized to enforce the maximum rate against foreign nations resulted in an attempt to expand our commerce by force," said the committee. "We want to the nations of the world with the demand that they stand and

deliver or we would punish them. Many years ago this system of expanding trade and commerce was abandoned by the enlightened nations. The only true course that can be pursued to expand our foreign trade along rational lines is through mutual concessions that may prove beneficial to both of the contracting parties, free from coercion."

Free trade with the Philippines flat and absolute, succeeds the partial free trade of the Payne law. There is no limitation on the amount of rice, tobacco and sugar that may be imported without duty.

"Under the present law," the committee says, "the imports from the United States to the Philippine islands, and from the Philippine islands to the United States are limited to articles the growth, product or manufacture of the two countries except articles the product of the Philippine islands which do not contain foreign materials to the value of more than 20 per cent, were admitted free of duty."

"At the proposal of the war department the per cent of foreign material that may be contained in these articles admitted free of duty has been increased from 20 to 50 per cent to encourage the development of certain lines of manufacture in the Philippines, notably hand-made lace made by the native women of the islands."

The present tariff relations with Cuba are continued, the treaty of 1902 being repeated in the bill, word by word.

MISS WILSON AT LEAGUE'S EVENT

NEW YORK—The League for Political Education held its fifth annual luncheon at the Hotel Astor Monday. Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, was seated at the table of the guests of honor.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SKIRT WITH THE PANEL EFFECT

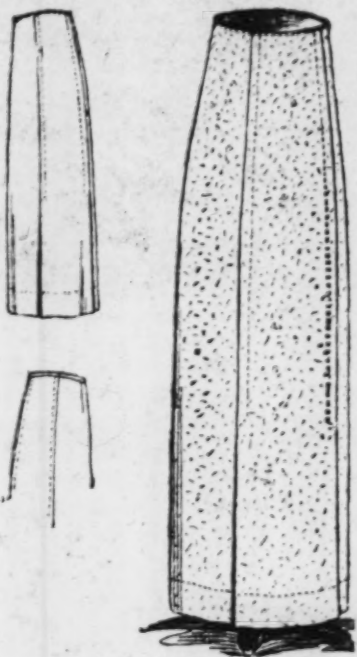
Plaits at front and back

SIMPLE skirts are always in demand during the season of warm weather. This one is admirable for linen and for all washable materials as well as for the silk and wool suitings. There are only four gores; consequently, the making can be quickly done, and front and back gores give the panel effect that is both fashionable and becoming.

As illustrated, these panels are stitched for a portion of their length only, the plaits below being pressed into place and left free to allow ease in walking, but the stitching can be made to any preferred depth, and this season it varies from a few inches below the waist-line to the entire length. The skirt cut to the high waist line is arranged over webbing. The skirt cut to the natural line is joined to a belt. There are darts in the side portions that produce smooth fit. The closing is made invisibly at the left of the back.

For the medium size will be needed 3 yards of material 27 inches wide, 4 yards 36, or 2 1/2 yards 44 or 52 inches wide. The width at the lower edge is 2 yards and 16 inches or 2 yards when the plaits are laid.

The pattern (7784) is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist.



measure. It can be bought at any May Mantion agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

CHOCOLATE DELIGHTS MANY

Some of its most pleasing combinations

TIME and experience have proved that the products of the cocoa bean are articles of food as wholesome as they are agreeable, says the Woman's Home Companion. Chocolate is almost universally liked, and the delicious flavor that it gives to a large variety of culinary preparations makes its use in the kitchen of inestimable value. It is the basis of many good things.

French Macaroon Cream—Soak one tablespoonful of granulated gelatin in three tablespoonfuls of cold water three minutes. In two cups of scalded milk melt one square of unsweetened chocolate and add the yolks of three eggs, slightly beaten and mixed with one-half cupful of sugar and one fourth teaspoonful of salt. Stir constantly until mixture thickens, remove from range and add the whites of three eggs, beaten until stiff, two thirds cupful of macaroons dried and rolled and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Turn into individual molds, first dipped in cold water, and chill thoroughly.

Rochester Chocolate Cake—Cream one fourth cupful of butter and add, one cupful of sugar gradually while beating constantly; then add two squares of unsweetened chocolate, melted, two eggs well beaten, one half cupful of milk and one and one half cupfuls of flour, mixed and sifted with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one half teaspoonful of salt, and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake in a moderate oven 45 minutes. Remove from pan and cover with ice cream frosting. Spread frosting with a thin layer of unsweetened chocolate.

Ice Cream Frosting—Put two cupfuls of sugar and six tablespoonfuls of boiling water in a saucepan, bring to the boiling point and let boil with little stirring until the syrup will spin a thread. Pour syrup gradually, while beating constantly, on the whites of two eggs beaten until stiff but not dry, and continue the beating until the mixture

is of the right consistency to spread; then add one half teaspoonful of vanilla and pour the frosting over the cake. Spread with the back of a spoon.

Chocolate Filling (for cake pie)—Melt 2 1/2 squares of unsweetened chocolate in a small saucepan placed in a larger saucepan containing boiling water, and add one half cupful of powdered sugar and three tablespoonfuls of milk. When well blended add the yolk of one egg, slightly beaten, and one half cupful of powdered sugar. Cook in a double boiler until mixture thickens, stirring constantly at first; then mixture may be perfectly smooth. Cool, flavor with one half teaspoonful of vanilla, and spread.

Chocolate Roll—Beat the yolks of five eggs until thick and lemon colored, and add gradually, while beating constantly, one half cupful of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of cocoa. Beat the whites of five eggs until stiff and dry, and fold into first mixture. Spread in a buttered dripping pan, having mixture one third inch in thickness, and bake in a moderate oven. Remove from pan to a paper sprinkled with powdered sugar. Spread with one half pint of heavy cream, whipped, sweetened and flavored with vanilla. Trim off edges and roll like a jelly roll. Glaze with chocolate frosting.

Chocolate Souffle—Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, add two tablespoonfuls of flour and stir until well blended; then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, three fourths cupful of milk and bring to the boiling point. Melt one and one half squares of unsweetened chocolate, add one third cupful sugar and two tablespoonfuls of hot water and stir until smooth. Combine mixtures and add the yolks of three eggs, beaten thick. Cool slightly, and add one half teaspoonful of vanilla, and the whites of three eggs beaten stiff. Bake in a buttered baking dish 25 minutes. Serve with whipped cream sweetened and flavored with vanilla.

NEW LITTLE BOLERO JACKETS

Piquant feature of the spring suits

TUNICS are being used more than would be thought possible after their long vogue. These latter ones have a new look given by the introduction of eastern touches.

They are made rather shorter than the tunics we have been wearing, writes Mrs. Ralston in the Ladies' Home Journal, and they also follow the new fashion of the one piece gowns, are cut long, straight and one piece, and are held in with the girde placed around the hips. Often a flowered chiffon tunic will be worn over a finely plaited skirt of voile. The sleeves in this case are made either of the voile or of the flowered material. The sashes may be of soft, corded silk draped low around the waist line and fastening at the side back, the ends finished with curious beaded tassels.

Girdles are a diverting and important point in many of the new cloths. The Watteau girde especially is one of the newest and is charming when worn with summer gowns and dancing frocks. It is modified frequently and the ends are brought from the top of the girde just above the normal waist line. In many of the fancy dresses two materials of the same coloring are used—as, for instance, velvet and chiffon or taffeta and satin. The ends are wide, one quite short and the other long; or they are caught in a knot at the waist line, but hang quite straight and flat. The color of the girdles often gives the one distinctive note of coloring to a costume, which may be repeated in the hat or the parasol.

Coats, too, are belted. The belt is worn directly at the waist line, the material of the suit being used as a general rule, although some of the belted coats have velvet, suede and leather belts, bound and trimmed with taffeta and fastened with taffeta buckles.

Skirts are narrow, although they dis-

tinctly give the impression of more fullness by the many clever little tricks of draperies so distinctive of a well-cut and well-made skirt. The pinner still continues to be indicated, and graceful, long, spiral lines are given by well placed bands.

The new little bolero jackets are one of the piquant new features of the spring suits. They will be worn in all kinds of tailored cloths, made from woolsens, silks and linens. They are short, square little coats, reaching in the back just below the waist line and sloping upward toward the front. The backs hang loose and straight from the shoulders, and the fronts are crossed upward to show a glimpse of the bodice or belt beneath. The sleeves are fairly close fitting, of three quarter length, and are either semi-kimono or fitted into the armholes. They fasten with one or two buttons, either just below the bust line or low at the waist line.

Plaits are used, not only for the trimming of skirts, but also for entire skirts. They range in styles from the finest accordion plaiting to the closely run plaits laid in the entire length of the skirt.

Many of the double skirts are made with set-on sections, with the fullness at the top caught into wide side plaits and taken up toward the lower edge of the skirt and seamed at the side, so that the skirt still retains its narrowness around the feet.

The length of the skirts for the street ranges from two to four inches from the ground. House gowns are usually two inches from the floor; and this, too, is the usual length of a dancing skirt.

Seed pearl jewelry is decidedly in vogue. Brooches, hatpins, pin sets, lockets and necklaces are to be had in many dainty designs.

SALADS OF NEW SEASON

ASPARAGUS tips and fresh tomatoes, peeled and cut into quarters, make an attractive and appetizing salad if served on a bed of lettuce with a French dressing. Shred a little sweet green pepper over all as a garnish.

Celery cut into short lengths, and then shredded, or curled, and mixed with diced cucumber and large mushrooms, peeled and diced, makes an especially good salad if served with French dressing. Either cress or lettuce may be used with this salad.

Cold boiled rice, cooked so that each grain stands alone, mixed with shredded sweet green pepper, and served on lettuce with sections of ripe tomato, with either mayonnaise or a French dressing, is an excellent salad.

The sliced canned pineapple is a decided convenience in making salad. Serve covered with shrimps or lobster, marinated in some of the liquor from the pineapple, and dress with a mild mayonnaise made with lemon juice instead of vinegar.

Cucumber, tomato and sweet pepper make another excellent combination, served with a mixed boiled dressing and mayonnaise or, preferably, says the Newark News.

Whole strawberries in lettuce nests, dressed with mayonnaise, make an attractive salad.

TRIED RECIPES

PUREE DU BARRY
DIVIDE one small cauliflower—weighing about a pound—into small bunches and parboil in salted water. When tender drain them and put in a saucepan with one pint of boiled milk and two medium sized potatoes for the thickening. Cook gently until the potatoes are done, then rub through a tammy, add sufficient boiled milk to make the desired quantity, skim, add a large lump of butter, season with salt and pepper, and if not sufficiently thick, the beaten yolk of an egg may be stirred in at the last moment before serving.—The Epicure.

SPANISH SOUP
Soak a pound of white beans overnight, then change the water and boil until tender, add a head of finely chopped white cabbage, half a pound of fat bacon, two small red peppers, a teaspoonful of salt and boil together one hour. Slice an onion, fry brown and add it to the soup, also a little olive oil and garlic if obtainable.

BEFSTEAK PIE
Cut remnants of cold steak or roast beef in inch cubes. Cover with boiling water, add one half an onion and cook slowly one hour. Remove onion, thicken gravy with flour, rubbed smooth with cold water, and season with salt and pepper. Add potatoes, cut in one fourth inch slices, which have been parboiled 10 minutes in boiling salted water. Put in buttered pudding dish, cover with baking powder biscuit mixture or pie crust and bake in a hot oven.—Mothers Magazine.

TURTLE CAKE
Two eggs, one cup sugar, one-fourth butter, one teaspoon of cream tartar, one-half teaspoon of soda, one-half teaspoon of flavoring. To make the turtles, take large and small raisins and whole cloves, push a clove into the raisin as far as the head of the clove for the head of the turtle. The head of the clove makes his feet. Cut the head of the clove you put in for his tail. It is a nice way to make the turtles the night before, as you want to put them on the cake before the frosting cools. Have some crawling up the sides of the cake.
Chocolate frosting—One cup of sugar, five tablespoonfuls of milk. Boil sugar and milk for five minutes. While cooking, add six tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate; spread on the cake before it cools.—Washington Herald.

WATER-LILY CANAPES
Spread rounds of white bread, which have been dipped in melted butter and browned in the oven, with "watercress butter." To prepare this, cream two tablespoonfuls of butter, add four tablespoonfuls of watercress which has been chopped fine, and two minced anchovies, with sufficient salt to season. Spread between two rounds of toast, and also on top of them. Decorate with a water-lily made from the whites of hard-boiled eggs, using the yolks, which have been seasoned and put through a vegetable ricer, for the center. The egg whites are cut in thin slices to form the lily petals. Press the lowest petals into the paste.—Harpers Bazar.

VEGETABLE RULE

When cooking vegetables remember that all vegetables which grow above ground should be put into boiling water, and all which grow underground in cold water—with the exception of new potatoes.—St. Louis Republic.

TRY BROWN BREAD

When next making bread pudding, substitute brown bread for white. It will have a most unusual and delicious taste and will give new flavor to an old-time dish.—Mothers Magazine.

GREATER DEMAND FOR BEANS

Canners have much increased their use

AMERICAN canners by vigorous exploitation have created a new demand for beans. They have brought people to a knowledge of the delicious flavor of beans when rightly prepared, as well as the trade they have thus built up, these industries consume annually quantities of beans so fast that they are almost unbelievable.

A fair idea of the possibilities in the total yield may be seen in the figures representing an output of only the three states of Michigan, New York and Wisconsin. The bean yield for 1912 in these three states alone amounted to 20,000 carloads, each having a capacity of 40,000 pounds, which means 800,000,000 pounds of beans.

And not only in these wonder working states, but almost anywhere in the Union, beans of one variety or another can be grown profitably, says Ranch and Range.

It has been shown that they will mature successfully in all northern latitudes and many of the southern states have made excellent showing in the way of good bean production.

More people are eating beans. It is no longer the laboring classes, those who are forced to economize who select beans as an article of steady diet. People are learning the remarkable nutriment of well cooked beans.

Simple white navy beans are gaining

in popular favor at an extraordinary rate. They will grow in almost any soil. Wherever wheat and corn will grow you can raise beans. From Maine to Florida every degree of latitude seems to suit this adaptable crop. In all the north central states, these beans will thrive, and hundreds of thousands of bushels are raised in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

It is only recently that the world has begun to realize fully how much of the profits and prosperity of the northern states is based on the simple white bean!

For planting time there are no set rules, only the common sense advice based on the fact that the bean seed needs warm ground. When once this is understood, the wise farmer bides his time independent of rule or date. The most successful bean growers of the northern states recommend planting about the middle of June. Experts agree that the plowing should be at least six inches deep.

Farmers have learned, too, that old land is better than new for bean culture.

Since demand regulates supply, it is safe to predict for 1913 a far more general growth of enthusiasm among farmers that will keep pace with the way beans are growing in popularity and favor with every one.

PREPARING DINNER ON TIME

Order of work done in two hours

HOW do begin the preparation of a dinner so as not to be rushed and so that each dish is finished at the same time is an important thing to know.

It often happens that the new housekeeper can follow a good recipe and prepare one particular dish in good time, but is perplexed how to plan soup, meat, vegetables, salad, dessert and perhaps bake an extra cake, while her oven is hot.

For the benefit of those, I will tell you just how to start a very simple and easy dinner, says Mrs. Anna B. Scott in Philadelphia North American. We will take the Monday dinner. Come into the kitchen with me at 4:15 for the 6:15 dinner. I will show you just how to begin.

Of course, everything is on hand. We go to the refrigerator and get the meat, parsley and whatever leftover vegetables you have saved in custard cups or kitchen treasures (handless cups), and vegetable stock. Next bring the potatoes, carrots, onions, string beans, apples, salt and pepper; a two-quart saucepan for the soup; four-quart boiler for the meat, the double boiler for the potatoes and string beans, pudding pan for the apple slump, bowl to wash the vegetables in, agate cup and a piece of cheesecloth to wipe the meat, large kitchen knife, paring knife and cutting board.

Now everything is on the table and sink. Put some cold water in bowl to wet the cheesecloth to wipe the meat, cut the meat into 1 1/2 to two-inch pieces, put into boiler with four cups boiling water and boil slowly one hour.

While the meat boils wash and pare the carrots, onions and potatoes, cut into size desired and put into cold water.

Next pare the potatoes for the whole boiled and put into bottom of double boiler with cold water; next string the beans and cut to suit you; put in top of double boiler and cover with cold water.

Bowl and boiler are left on the drain board; the parsley washed before you put it in the box; so all you need do is take out enough for soup, stew and potatoes, chop fine and put on sauce. Two

tablespoons flour are mixed until smooth with a little cold water in the cup.

Next set the dinner table. If you need cake, now is the time to mix and bake it while you are in the kitchen.

At 5:15 we take off two cups of the stock from the meat and put into saucepan in which we are going to make the soup; to it add one tablespoon well washed barley and boil slowly 50 minutes. To the meat is added the onion, carrot, salt, pepper and two cups water; it must be kept at boiling all the time.

The string beans are drained, covered with two quarts boiling water (we always have teakettle filled and boiling); put them on without cover and boil 45 minutes.

Then wash, pare and quarter the apples, put on in pudding pan and cover, boil 20 minutes. Next drain the potatoes, cover with boiling water, add salt and put on cover and boil 35 minutes.

Now make the dough for the slump; put into the apples and cover, boil 10 minutes.

Last, but not least, the soup; the barley is tender now; to it add the leftover vegetable, no matter what it is; the leftover gravy, two cups carrot or rice stock; seasoning to taste and sprinkle with a little parsley. The soup is done.

Now, add the mixed flour to the stew and boil three minutes. Cut the bread and butter, put on table, also fill the water pitcher and place on table.

Put the soup and dinner plates on warming shelf or in oven. Drain the string beans, add seasoning. Then drain the potatoes and shake, put the butter and parsley in small frypan to heat. Put the stew on warmed platter, sprinkle with the parsley and place in warm oven.

Put the potatoes in tureen and cover with the butter and parsley, place in oven. Put the string beans in tureen and in oven.

The apple slump is removed from top of stove and set in oven.

It is just 6:15 and we are ready to go to dinner; dish the soup in kitchen and go to table; then remove the plates and bring in the warm dinner plates and stew, string beans and potatoes.

When ready for the dessert, remove the plates, platter, tureens and bread; bring in the apple slump and beverage.

CONTRASTING BLACK DRAPERY

Fine for freshening up last year's dress

TOUCHES of black here and there on a gown are considered smart this season and economical women are taking advantage of the style to add in freshening up last year's dresses. It is often hard to add new material to that which has been worn and not have it show a difference, but the addition of a drapery of black tulle or a jetted scarf to an evening gown of white mousseline de soie is an excellent way of covering a back breadth that has become crushed or shiny, and has the added advantage of giving an extremely smart modernizing touch. Every woman who has tried to buy new material to add to either a black or white dress realizes how hard these are to match and as the contrasting black drapery answers a double purpose it is a welcome change.

When using a drapery of tulle there is sometimes difficulty because of its light-weight texture in making it stay in place and hang as it is intended that it should. This is especially the case when the drapery hangs from the shoulder seams and has the extra long sweep. One of the best ways to overcome this and at the same time add a dainty bit of trimming is to weight the lower edge with two or three rows of rhinestone trimming.

A black velvet girde with long sash ends makes a welcome change for a gown, and when it is made removable it may be

worn when desired not only with one dress, but as an accessory for many different ones in the wardrobe and will change in a remarkable degree the appearance of a dress.

The touch of black has almost reached the form of a craze, and the old ways in which it is used, especially when it is of tulle or other thin material, makes it possible to arrange it so as to give an effective appearance and at the same time to cover any worn portions of a dress.

WEIGHT OF EGGS

Some time ago the North Carolina experiment station recorded the weight of the eggs that several hens of well-known breeds laid during a period of six months. Light Brahmas produced the largest eggs; they weighed, on the average, two and a third ounces each. Eggs from black Langshans and barred Plymouth Rocks weighed two and one-sixth ounces each, and eggs of the single-comb brown Leghorns, late-hatched Plymouth Rocks, white Wyandottes and buff Cochins each weighed less than two ounces each, says the Youths Companion. Except those of one breed of black Minorcas, none of the pullets' eggs weighed more than two ounces.

"The Crowning Attribute of a Lovely Woman is Cleanliness."

The well dressed woman blesses and benefits herself—and the world—for she adds to its joys.



NAIAD DRESS SHIELDS

add the final assurance of cleanliness and sweet-ness. They are a necessity to the woman of delicacy, refinement and good judgment. Naiad Dress Shields are cleanly and scientifically made. They are absolutely free from rubber with its unpleasant odor. They can be quickly cleaned by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds only. The only shield as good the day it is bought as the day it is made. Made in all styles and sizes to fit every requirement of woman's dress. At stores or sample pair on receipt of 25c. Every pair guaranteed.

THE C. E. CONOVER CO., MFGS.
101 Franklin St., New York

A great many people anticipate with pleasure the quiet hour in their homes with their favorite newspaper after a busy day.

Those Who Can Spend This Evening Hour with the Monitor Have an Especially Good Newspaper Treat

WHEN you finish reading the Monitor each day you not only have a panorama of the world's real news, but you have at your disposal clear-cut, calm and constructive editorial discussion of the big subjects which are before the public nationally, internationally and locally. You see nothing in the slightest degree offensive in any part of any issue of the Monitor and all its contents are wholesome, interesting and entertaining to all intelligent newspaper readers, no matter what their station or occupation.

Read the Monitor for all that is best in newspaper standards.

2 Cents the Copy—At All Newsstands

MISS LESSER'S FASHION DOLLS

Unique figurines used in show windows

WOMEN are following so many unusual lines of work nowadays that it is hard to keep track of all the new things they are doing, says a New York Times writer. There is Miss Elizabeth Lesser, for instance, who makes the little fashion dolls or "figurines" that are used in window dressings.

These manikins, which are only from 10 to 15 inches high but are dressed in costumes of the latest design, somehow seem more real than the big wax ladies.

It is no unusual thing to see even men hanging over a window display of these little figures. Paris sends them over, posed in life-like attitudes. These French figurines are made of wire coils which can be manipulated to produce any pose. They are shown walking, seated on chairs, leaning on tables, or in any position desired. When the wire framework has been bent, the garments are put on over it and are stuffed to the proper form.

Miss Lesser's figurines are made differently. The first ones she modeled were in plaster. But these little dames of fashion were easily broken.

So Miss Lesser set to work to make them unbreakable. She had some one initiate her into the mysteries of papier mache. And now she constructs her little ladies of a substance which, though it might pass for papier mache, is really a padding of her own invention.

She models the features carefully, trying to give each face a character of its own. Then she paints them herself. Having been a painter of pictures as well as a designer of fashions, her previous training seemed to have fitted her exactly for the task of creating these little replicas of real women.

For it is a task! It is not an easy matter to reproduce a fashionable gown in exact miniature. The tiny hats must be constructed out of fragments of the

actual materials. When of straw they must be laboriously sewed of the finest braids. Feathers, flowers and ornaments must be made. An ostrich "plume" is produced by cutting off the extreme tip of a genuine ostrich feather, trimming the little flues to the right shape and curling them.

Miss Lesser has made a good many brides. In fact, she creates whole wedding parties, including bride, bridegroom, and eight bridesmaids. One of these brides she adorned with a veil of genuine old lace. This was her favorite of all the little people she has made.

The story of how she happened to originate these fashion figurines is interesting. Miss Lesser dropped in one day at the studio of a friend who was a sculptor. The instinct to model, which evidently was latent in her, woke to life in the presence of the putty and clay and she begged to be allowed to try her hand. So successful was she that on the way home she stopped and bought a preparation of plaster which modelers use and that night made her first figure.

The next day she amused herself by dressing her new models. She was so pleased with the result that she took the figure with her on her round of business calls and introduced the little lady to her friends. Not with any idea of starting a new occupation, but simply from pride in the work of her own hands.

Others saw in it possibilities which she had not realized and in that way Miss Lesser became the founder of the new little people. Not all her creations are ladies and gentlemen of fashion. She makes dolls, too; dolls with a real personality, like "Brother John," "Mary Elizabeth" and "Lily White." The last one does not need to be told, is a little darky doll. Miss Lesser is now at work filling an order for a series of figurines illustrating the history of fashion from the sixteenth century to the present day.

Offerings at the Boston Theaters

"THE TYPHOON"

Majestic Theater—Walker Whiteside in "The Typhoon," adapted from the original Hungarian text of Menyhert Lengyel by Emil Nyitray and Byron Ongley. Mr. Whiteside is here for two weeks. The cast:

Tokarano.....Walker Whiteside
Joshikawa.....Stephen Wright
Kobayashi.....Grant Sherman
Hironari.....Harold De Becker
Omami.....Arda La Croix
Yotomo.....Christopher Joseph
Yamashi.....Charles Brown
Hattori.....W. R. Siegfried
Monotaro.....Harry Bennett
Amarari.....Thomas Wall
Miyake.....Carl Vose
Bernath Bruck.....Arda La Croix
Ernest Lindner.....Hubert Wilke
Hirona Kerner.....Florence Fisher
Tira Hempel.....Maude Shaw
Sergeant of Police.....Arthur E. Sprague
First Police Officer.....George Selvin
Johann.....William Weston

"The Typhoon" is a stormy play, filled with vivid emotional stress arising out of a Japanese secret agent's dismissal of the German woman with whom he is entangled in "love."

Tokarano is a youth of great value to Japan in furthering the alleged ambition of that nation to rule the world. To warn Germany against this "peril" would seem to be the object of the Austrian who wrote the play. He pictures the group of Japanese surrounding Tokarano as fanatics in the "cause," rigid in thought and manner in this cause. Somehow one feels that Mr. Lengyel is using only one element in Japanese character, the one element that he requires to enforce his thesis.

Yet he has not neglected to project his thesis through a "love" story of the most decadent sort in the most violently tragic way he can contrive.

The play was received quietly by an audience evidently absorbed. The sincere, intense acting of Mr. Whiteside may have oppressed the observers by its very intensity. Certainly the stage of today seldom sees acting more powerful.

Miss Fisher had good moments, though she relied for the most part on flashy tricks of voice and pose. To be sure, Miss Fisher and Mr. Wilke have stacy roles, but sincerity does much for both. It is sincerity that enables Mr. La Croix to make a sympathetic human figure of a caricature of German scholarship. William Weston did an agreeable bit as Tokarano's German servant.

Mr. Whiteside had drilled the others into a certain hard shell of effectiveness.

A novel pictorial touch is given the first act by the quick transformation of Tokarano's room into a Japanese interior, with the group gathered in a crescent in front of folding screens, paper shutters drawn at the windows; the whole flooded with the light of a huge hanging lamp. There the comrades squat in their kimono, exchange tales of their beloved Nippon, and one sings a Japanese song softly to the music of a tinkling samisen. Here and elsewhere were a few humorous touches that lightened an action usually serious and often hectic.

IRISH PLAYERS

"The Magnanimous Lover" (new to Boston), "The Building Fund" and "The Rising of the Moon" constituted the program at the Plymouth theater last evening, where the Irish players from the Abbey theater, Dublin, began the final fortnight of their engagement. Cast of the new play:

Samuel Hinde.....J. A. O'Rourke
Mrs. Cather.....Miss Mona O'Brien
William Cather.....Sydney J. Morgan
Henry Hinde.....J. M. Kerrigan
Maggie Cather.....Miss Sara Allgood

"The Magnanimous Lover," by St. John G. Ervine. It is a sordid sketch performed under the shadow of religious tenets and takes place in the dismal kitchen of a shoemaker's home. Perhaps the most pleasing of the trio was "The Building Fund," by William Boyle, a comedy attractive without much action.

"The Building Fund" for a church in the parish brings Michael O'Callaghan and Dan McSweeney, two farmers, into the dilapidated farmhouse of Mrs. Grogan, a miserly woman, whose son Shan shows similar traits. The appeal of O'Callaghan and McSweeney has no effect on the meanness of the Grogans and they are obliged to depart without increasing their fund.

In search of work Mrs. Grogan's granddaughter calls at the home and on a plea that she does not care to work for a stranger obtains employment with her relative. With full knowledge of Mrs. Grogan's resources, both Shan and the granddaughter Shelia O'Dwyer keep a careful watch over each other to see that the money does not slip from their reach. When Mrs. Grogan's will is made and becomes effective Shan is confident that he will be in full possession of all the estate and Shelia is equally confident that she has not been overlooked. The trustees of the will, however, on making a call upon their calculations by announcing that by the terms of the bequest the money all goes into the hands of the church.

Laid in a place almost of squalor the play makes its appeal not from a picturesque standpoint but from its comedy and its natural exposition. The hypocritical phases of the characters of Shan and Shelia are well brought out by Arthur Sinclair and Miss Ethna McGee respectively. As the happy-go-lucky young farmer Dan McSweeney, Fred O'Donovan appears to advantage. Sara Allgood in the part of Mrs. Grogan gives a clear exposition.

"The Rising of the Moon," a play in one act by Lady Gregory, was then given with fine effect.

"THE DARLING OF THE GODS"

In returning to his frequent change policy Monday with a revival of "The Darling of the Gods," John Craig surpassed in beauty of production anything he has yet attempted.

For the settings all more than meet the play's elaborate pictorial demands for Japanese gardens, halls in a prince's mansion, moonlight vistas across lake and mountain, an ominous chamber at the minister of war's, a rocky pass in the mountains, a bamboo forest at sunrise and a discreet glimpse into the clouds at the "celestial reunion" of the lovers. Skillfully planned light effects completed the scene painter's good work. Costuming in every detail was complete. Bells tinkled, gongs changed, geishas danced. Yo-San slid smoothly up through the azure and pursued the fluttering butterfly, just as in Belasco's production. Only there was less cluttering of the stage with bric-a-brac, permitting quicker change of scene.

Mr. First's difficult special music was well played by Mr. Marr and his men, adding much to the performance. When a director has to watch for 70 music cues as Mr. Marr is said to in this play, he becomes an important actor in the entertainment.

Thus Mr. Craig's patrons found much to entertain them Monday, even aside from the acting. Acting satisfied, too, on the whole, and will improve as the players become more at ease in the strange atmosphere of Japan of long ago. Stage movement is thoroughly worked out; only the characterizations need to be deepened.

Miss Mary Young has a long and trying role, summing the scale of feminine emotion from childishness to the deepest womanly sorrows. Messrs. Belasco and Long could advise. As yet she is at her best in the scenes of quaint childish innocence of the world and all its ways. She succeeds in hinting at the pretty accent and tinkling tones, and is always in the picture in her poses.

John Craig kept the inhuman Zakkuki sinister in voice and manner. He made the cabinet scene intense. William P. Carleton's lyric training gave the hero operatic qualities. He is impressive in appearance, and has a strong, clear, pleasant voice that lacks only the color that would come with variety of thinking. George Henry Trader did a vivid bit as a humble fisherman who refuses to betray the little band of patriots. Miss Florence Shirley made a neat little sketch of a Japanese maid-servant. Al Roberts and Carney Christy filled small parts acceptably.

B. F. KEITH'S

Master Gabriel amused two audiences at B. F. Keith's theater Monday with his antics and pert sayings that gained point from the fact that no child would ever utter them. The Jack Dakota troupe of sharpshooters gave an act filled with thrilling proofs of their skill. One of the young women even went into the second balcony and from there shattered small objects on the stage.

Charley Case brought a new budget

HARVARD MAN TO DIRECT RURAL ORGANIZATION



THOMAS N. CARVER

WASHINGTON—Thomas N. Carver, professor of economics at Harvard, is announced by David S. Houston, secretary of agriculture, as director of rural organization, a new service established as a branch of the agricultural department.

The service will be an extension of the division of markets, for which Congress provided last year, to study the marketing and distributing of farm products.

Secretary Houston in a statement on Monday said that heretofore the government agencies charged with the advancement of agriculture had given primary attention to problems of production.

"The time is at hand," said the secretary, "to give attention to rural organization."

Prof. Carver, who returned to his home in Cambridge last night from Washington, when asked today concerning his selection by Secretary Houston to be director of the rural organization service of the department of agriculture, admitted that he had talked with Secretary Houston relative to the matter while in Washington. He said no definite conclusion had been reached. Asked if he would accept the position he said that he had the matter under consideration.

of stories about his father and kept the audience in laughter. Gallagher and Fields gave a nautical burlesque, the Bradshaws did clever athletic feats, and Charlotte Ravenscroft sang and played the violin with fine taste and skill.

BOSTON NOTES

Douglas Fairbanks is in his final week at the Colonial in "Hawthorne of the U. S. A.," a bright romantic farce well done. Next week "The Chocolate Soldier."

Miss Emma Trentini, a notable singer and lively comedienne, continues in "The Firefly" at the Shubert. The cast is excellent throughout.

"Officer 666" continues to provide hearty laughter at the Park, showing the adventures of a rich youth who becomes his own policeman.

Macklyn Arbuckle is again the jolly sheriff in "The Round-Up," now in its third week of the sixth Boston engagement.

Probably the most vivid and colorful acting seen in Boston in years is being done by Otis Skinner in "Kismet" at the Halls.

"She Stoops to Conquer" will be revived next week at the Castle Square Theater.

"THE PURPLE ROAD"

NEW YORK—There is much pleasing music in "The Purple Road," the new musical comedy by Heinrich Reinhardt and William Peters, book and lyrics by Fred de Gresac and William Cary Duncan, which was presented at the Lyric theater, New York, Monday night, according to the Tribune. If the composer has not given us another "Spring Maid," he has certainly written several numbers that are worth hearing.

Fred de Gresac has told a coherent story. Napoleon, at the Austrian Emperor's castle at Schonbrunn after Austerlitz, falls in love with an Austrian peasant girl (Valli Valli), who petitions him to set at liberty the mayor of the village, in order that eight happy couples may be married that day. She does not know Napoleon; he represents himself as a simple captain in the French army, and sends her to Paris, where she is to await his coming. The scene of the second act is laid in the Tuileries. The peasant girl overhears a conspiracy against the Emperor's life, entered into by Fouche, Talleyrand, Murat and Bernadotte, and exposes it. A final tableau takes place on St. Helena.

The Fouches of William J. Ferguson was properly sinister, with a touch to show he knew he was playing in musical comedy. Harriet Burt as the Duchess of Dantzic had an amusing "Madame Sans-Gene" song in this act. Valli sang and acted prettily and attractively as ever, and Eva Falon carried her share of the applause they both received. Elita Proctor-Otis, as a woman who knew soldiers because "she had been through three invasions," amused. Janet Beecher played the Empress Josephine in the costume made familiar to us in many pictures.

The Fouches of William J. Ferguson was properly sinister, with a touch to show he knew he was playing in musical comedy. Harriet Burt as the Duchess of Dantzic had an amusing "Madame Sans-Gene" song in this act. Valli sang and acted prettily and attractively as ever, and Eva Falon carried her share of the applause they both received. Elita Proctor-Otis, as a woman who knew soldiers because "she had been through three invasions," amused. Janet Beecher played the Empress Josephine in the costume made familiar to us in many pictures.

MR. CHASE SAYS COMMISSION WILL WORK ON BUDGET

Harvey S. Chase of Boston, who today arrived from Washington, where he has been spending several days in consultation with government officials, emphasizes President Wilson's favorable attitude toward the continuation of the work laid out by President Taft's commission of economy and efficiency, of which Mr. Chase has recently been appointed a member.

The commission which has been temporarily disbanded owing to lack of appropriations, has been awaiting President Wilson's action as to the advisability of continuing the work and now that the President has expressed himself in favor, the commission is planning for the continuance of the work.

Much of the commission's efforts, Mr. Chase said, will be toward the furtherance of the proposal to operate the government finances on the budget method. The commission has already formed such a budget for the year 1913-14, showing in detail the expenditures.

WINCHESTER HAS FINANCE BOARD

Following the recent vote of the citizens of Winchester for the appointment of a finance committee to serve for the term of one year to pass upon all appropriations before bringing them to the attention of the town meetings, a committee has been selected. It is composed of William F. Adrians, Walter H. Dotten, James F. Dwinell, Vincent Farnsworth, Patrick E. Fitzgerald, Dennis F. Foley, Edward S. Foster, Alfred H. Hildreth, Robert B. Metcalf, Clarence C. Miller, James W. Russell, Joseph F. Ryan, George B. Smith, Frederick S. Snyder and Robert F. Whitney.

COMMITTEE TO DECIDE

Reference to a committee of three was the final disposition made at the Revere town meeting last night regarding the disposal of the central fire station which has been removed to Park avenue to permit the erection of a new structure on its former site. The committee was instructed to report at a later meeting of the town. There were about 1000 townsmen present.

CANADA IMMIGRATION GROWS

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canadian immigration figures for the fiscal year just ended show an increase over those of last year. For the 10 months to Feb. 1, there were 345,000 arrivals. Of the immigrants, 130,000 were British subjects and 119,000 were citizens of the United States.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

MORNING AND EVENING

The hours are long in the morning. With their skies and hopes all bright; But heed this word of warning— They are short along toward night. So if there's a task that you ought to do, Oh, get at your work right soon, For an hour in the morning is well worth two, You'll find, in the afternoon.

It may be that when the extra session is under way "pro" and "con," when component parts of progress and congress, will not have the opposite meanings to the extent, they have sometimes had.

The Democratic party is now approaching that very crucial moment when it is going to have a chance to do the things it has said it would do if it had a chance to do them. It is a trying ordeal such as has upset some of its predecessors.

IN THE PARK

Dorothy watched the sheep, in glee. As they played amid the leather: "I wish I were two little lambs," said she, "So I could play together."

Since it has been reported that a camel is to take the place of the cow on the White House lawn, people are already wondering if there will be an elephant there after the next presidential election.

FARMERS' BOYS

Up from the old farm homes they came. And many a famous man who now is fine, grand "handles" to his name, Once held the handles of a plow.

Not having appointed a cabinet officer from New England, President Wilson has decided to come over to New Hampshire and make his summer home as a sort of peace offering. The New Englanders will be satisfied.

MUSIC

ABORN SEASON OPENED

Opening a popular season of four weeks, the Aborn English grand opera company presented Verdi's "Trovatore" at the Tremont theater Monday night to the applause of a fair-sized audience. Always a favorite, "Trovatore" loses none of its charm under the interpretations of the Aborn artists. They are faithful to its traditions and conscientious in their efforts to sing the airs with sweetness of tone and with grace of vocal style. A pleasing trait of the production was the attention given by the performers to the minor passages of the dialogue as well as to those of high dramatic value.

Mme. Dianette Alvina gave emotional strength and pleasing characterization to Leonora. To a voice of agreeable quality she added charm of acting. The few notes of joy allowed the character by Verdi were sung with rippling and clear tone and the sentiment of the words was expressed with admirably girlish effect. In the climax of the piece, the "Miserere" and the prison farewell, Mme. Alvina was a strongly appealing tragic heroine. Leonid Samoloff as the troubadour was all ease and manly grace. His recitatives were exact and polished and were delivered with the same unforced smoothness as the major portions of the role. Mme. Jayne Herbert appeared as Azucena. Clear in enunciation, she had excellent control of a pleasing and dramatic voice. Morton Adkins was amiable as the Count di Luna. The lesser parts were capably filled by Florence Coughlan as Inez, John Merce as Ruiz and Joseph Parsons as Ferrando. The chorus sang commendably. Max Fichlander, the conductor, gave the opera capable musical direction.

At the second performance, tonight, the principals will be Mme. Hemmi, soprano; Mme. Latham, contralto; Mr. Venerandi, tenor, and Mr. James, baritone.

The boys of the Unitarian church have organized a newspaper to publish the church news.

The selectmen have appointed John Kelley a fish warden.

The next session of the Plymouth County Neighborhood convention will be held tomorrow at the green.

The Jefferson Club will have its annual dinner tomorrow night with former Alderman C. F. Penney as one of the speakers.

Paul Revere lodge, A. F. and A. M., has arranged a children's party for April 25 at Paul Revere hall in the Masonic building. Mrs. Walter E. Johnson will be chairman of the matrons in charge.

Easton Machine Company has granted its employees a Saturday half-holiday.

Winchester Miss Gertrude F. Greene of the Wadleigh school has been elected to the teaching staff of the Newton public schools and has tendered her resignation from the local school.

There will be a meeting tonight at Holmes hall under the auspices of the Progressive town committee. Plans will be made for the district meeting.

Extraordinary Values in Women's Street and Dress Gloves

In a Variety of Fine Leathers And The Popular Glove Fabrics

Included in this specially priced lot are gloves for all occasions; street, dress and evening wear, the selections of our own buyer, who makes these stipulations when purchasing—gloves must fit; be durable, and of the best quality.

Nine Special Values With the Above Qualifications:

Washable Doeskin Gloves—12 button length, Pique sewn, mousquetaire style with 2 clasps at wrist. In white only. Worth 2.35. At.....1.89

White Kid Gloves—20 button, with Paris Point embroidery and three Cleopatra buttons at wrist. Worth 4.25. At.....3.25

Real Kid Gloves—16 button, for evening and dress wear. Fine, soft quality, in white only. Worth 3.25. At.....2.35

Real Kid Gloves—14 button, our own importation, made in France. For wear with light gowns. Worth 2.75. At.....2.15

Black Lambskin Gloves—16 button, with white Paris Point embroidery, making a very smart glove. Worth 2.75. At.....1.95

Women's Street Gloves—1 clasp, Pique sewn, with one row embroidery, in white, black, gray and shades of tan. Worth 1.15. At.....89c

Washable Doeskin Gloves—1 clasp, half Pique sewn, with two needle embroidery, white only. Specially priced 85c

Women's Silk Gloves—16 button, in Milanese weave, with Paris Point embroidery, in black and white only. Worth 1.00. At.....85c

Chamois Suede Gloves—16 button, in the natural chamois color, fastened with pearl buttons. Worth 75c. At.....50c

MAIN STORE—STREET FLOOR

Jordan Marsh Company

The Largest Retailers of Apparel in New England

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

HANSON

The selectmen have made the following appointments for the coming year: Police, John H. Ibbotson, chief, Edwin Churchill, Harry Stetsin, Antoine Rogers, E. Arthur Howland, William H. Hayes, forest warden, Albert Dams; inspector of animals, Flavel Thomas; sealer of weights and measures, measurer of grain and burial agent, John Seates; weighers of coal, John Seates, E. Arthur Howland, R. C. Everson; registrar of voters for three years, James McRoberts; measurers of wood and lumber A. C. Sampson, Merritt F. Bates, Louis J. Barker; fence viewers and field drivers, J. H. Ibbotson, E. Arthur Howland and W. J. Hayes.

SHARON

At the annual meeting of the Parents-Teachers-Friends Association held last night in the lower town hall, the following officers were elected: President, W. Perry Fiske; vice-president, Mrs. A. H. Bowman; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Mary A. Mahoney. Mrs. W. Leroy Smith, secretary of the national congress of Mothers and Parents-Teachers Association, gave a talk.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

The public schools will reopen next Monday morning, after a week's vacation. "Household Economics" is the subject of the current events meeting being held this afternoon by the Arlington Heights Study Club at the home of Mrs. J. Herbert Mead on Appleton street. Papers are to be read by Mrs. Worthen, Mrs. R. S. Hall and Mrs. Leonard F. Leighton.

MIDDLEBORO

The boys of the Unitarian church have organized a newspaper to publish the church news.

The selectmen have appointed John Kelley a fish warden.

The next session of the Plymouth County Neighborhood convention will be held tomorrow at the green.

BROCKTON

The Jefferson Club will have its annual dinner tomorrow night with former Alderman C. F. Penney as one of the speakers.

Paul Revere lodge, A. F. and A. M., has arranged a children's party for April 25 at Paul Revere hall in the Masonic building. Mrs. Walter E. Johnson will be chairman of the matrons in charge.

EASTON

Mrs. Richard Coggins is hostess for the Browning Club at her home this afternoon.

The Hayward Baraca class will meet tomorrow night at the home of William R. Mills on Depot street.

Easton Machine Company has granted its employees a Saturday half-holiday.

WINCHESTER

Miss Gertrude F. Greene of the Wadleigh school has been elected to the teaching staff of the Newton public schools and has tendered her resignation from the local school.

There will be a meeting tonight at Holmes hall under the auspices of the Progressive town committee. Plans will be made for the district meeting.

CONCORD

Charles D. Bailey of the state forestry department will address the brotherhood at the Concord Trinity Congregational church tonight.

On February 1, 1913, there were 41,252 books in the Concord free public library, or a gain of 1225 over the preceding year. The circulation was 37,637 volumes, making an increase of 2290 books in the circulation over 1911. Three thousand one hundred and thirty-six books were delivered at the West Concord grammar school last year.

LEXINGTON

Each afternoon this week from 2:30 to 4 o'clock, a free cooking lecture is to be given to the ladies of this town in Historic hall.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company has notified the board of selectmen that it will furnish electric lights on the highways every night until 1 o'clock, and during the early morning hours of November, December, January and February.

WEBSTER

Christabel W. Kidder of Boston will read Shakespeare's "As You Like It" at Webster high school under direction of the Webster and Dudley Teachers Association April 24.

For Arbor day the school children of Webster will be given a small silver maple, catalpa or Rose of Sharon tree to plant and care for by J. W. Dobbie, School street, Webster.

CHELSEA

An entertainment will be given by the pupils of the Sturteff school, in the school hall this afternoon, at which the audience will be mostly children from this and other schools. The program will be repeated Wednesday evening for the benefit of the parents.

A playlet will be given by the members of the Young People's Society of the First Congregational church, in the vestry tonight.

WAKEFIELD

Joseph W. Fuller, E. E. Lee, Arthur M. Moore, Herbert B. Willey and Henry H. Savage have been appointed by the Greenwood Improvement Association to act with the selectmen and Highway Engineer Starkweather in mapping out a campaign of highway improvement in that district.

RANDOLPH

The Ladies Library Association meets in Jonathan hall tonight. The program will be in charge of Mrs. Louis Gratton and Mrs. Ellen T. Proctor.

A prize speaking contest is to be held in the Belcher school Friday afternoon, under the direction of Joseph Belcher, master of the school.

BRIDGEWATER

A meeting of Bridgewater grange will be held Friday night.

If all of the building is done this season that is proposed at present 1912 will be a banner one in this town.

Filene's

Introductory Sale of Securitie and Rambler Gloves AT SPECIAL PRICES

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, April 9, 10 and 11

If you already know how good they are, even at regular prices, you will doubly appreciate this opportunity.

Not ordinary gloves picked up in the market, but standard Filene qualities, whose price is never broken except at these once-a-season Introductory sales.

\$1.50 Securitie Gloves, \$1.15.
\$1.75 Securitie Gloves, \$1.25.
\$2 Securitie Gloves, \$1.45.
12-button Securitie Long Kid Gloves (usually \$3), \$2.25.
16-button Securitie Long Kid Gloves (usually \$3.50), \$2.15.
\$1.15 Rambler Gloves, 95c.
Misses' Girls' and Boys' \$1.25 Gloves, 95c.
Misses' Girls' and Boys' \$1.50 Gloves, \$1.15.
Misses' Girls' and Boys' \$1 Gloves, 95c.

Wm. Filene's Sons Company
Specialists in Gloves

London's Public Carriages Traced Back to 17th Century

Watermen Who Plied on Thames, as Well as Charles I. and Others, Regarded Hackney Coaches as Objectionable Innovations and Opposed Development

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In these days of taxicabs it is hard for us to realize that hackney coaches were considered objectionable innovations by the Thames watermen who plied for hire on the river, their feelings being expressed pretty graphically by John Taylor, the waterman poet, in a pamphlet called "The World Run on Wheels."

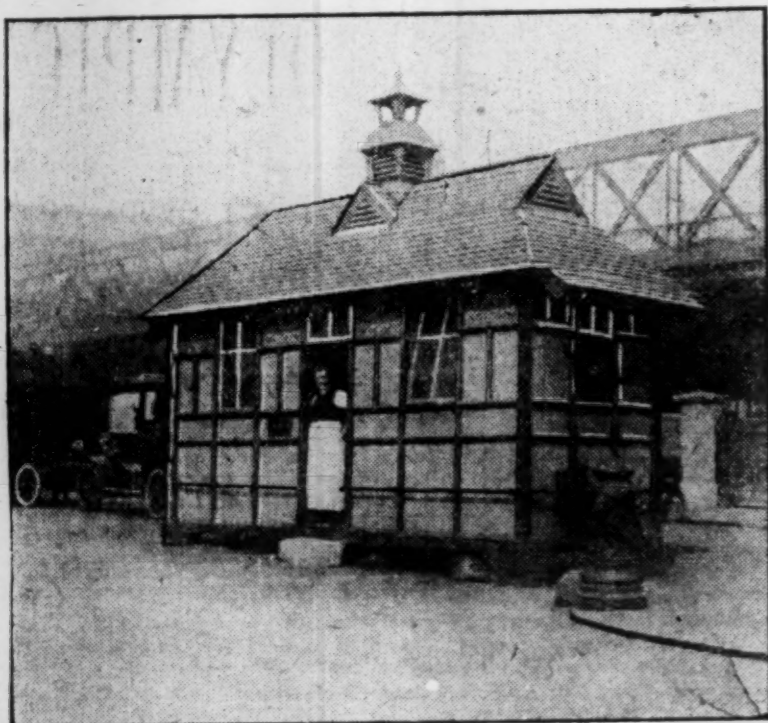
This, however, was the case early in the seventeenth century. Nevertheless hackney coaches gained popularity and were to be found standing for hire in the inn-yards till Captain Bailey, a retired mariner, in 1634 established a stand of four coaches which he had built, at the maypole in the Strand, where St. Mary's church now stands. The cab rank at that spot, therefore, is the oldest in England.

Even King Disapproved

Charles I. did not approve of hackney coaches and loved to put an end to them by giving Sir Sanders Duncomb exclusive right to hire out sedan chairs, which were unknown in England. These,

you driving me? I told you to take me to Hammersmith." The cabman, speechless with astonishment, turned round and made for Hammersmith once more, only, however, to discover on arriving there, that his "fare" had disappeared again. He drove back through Kensington, discovering suddenly that his fare was sitting calmly in his vehicle as if nothing had happened. Cabby did not utter a word, but drove to the club, where he had picked up his fare, as quickly as possible. There the young peer alighted, and without the slightest explanation, paid the cabman five times his fare, having won his wager that it was an easy matter to "bilk a cabman."

At the end of 1834 Joseph Aloysius Hansum patented a cab of his own design. This was most cumbersome, the driver sitting on a high box in front and wheels being 7 feet 6 inches high and taller than the cab itself. Another cab was registered soon after of which the doors were at the side so that the fare had to enter through the wheel. Needless to say this latter never came



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Cabmen's shelter, where meals are cooked, lunches served and literature furnished, Charing Cross, London

instead of lessening it, as it was intended that they should, added greatly to the congestion of the streets, and in 1635 a proclamation was issued "to restrain the multitude and promiscuous use of coaches about London and Westminster."

However, in spite of various efforts at different times to curtail their number and limit their prerogatives, hackney coaches continued to be used and to be on hire.

In 1666 we find Will Congreve, the poet, as a commissioner for licensing hackney coaches, at a salary of £100 a year. Early in the eighteenth century fresh regulations were made and hackney coaches began an era of prosperity, and in the reign of George III. regular stands were established for hackney coaches and coachmen were forbidden to wait about the streets for hire.

Watermen were licensed to water the horses and look after them while the coachmen either slept or had their meals, to open the doors and let down the steps for passengers. For this each coachman paid them a halfpenny as he left the rank. In 1822 hackney coachmen were requested to bring lost articles to the office of the registrar of licenses and here the owners could reclaim their property on payment of a small fee for the coachman.

Hackney coaches lingered on till about the time of the great exhibition of 1851, but after this most of the proprietors had taken to cabs.

The cab was an outcome of the cabriolet de place which had been popular for some time in Paris. The abbreviation was considered a vulgarism at first but was quickly accepted as a convenient name. These cabs, which are often mentioned by Dickens, had a hood and carried two people, the driver sitting between the hood and the wheel, which was an improvement on the first pattern in which the driver sat beside his fare. The cab proprietors were men of good social position and it was not till 1832 that what was practically a cab monopoly came to an end, enabling the hackney coach proprietors to transfer their licenses to cabs.

Variety of Styles

Many variations of cab followed, including "that back-door cab" which opened at the back, the driver being perched unsafely on the top. This cab had one great disadvantage, namely, that the fare could quit the cab without the knowledge of the driver.

A story is told by Mr. Moore in his interesting book, "Omnibuses and Cabs: Their Origin and History," of a young man who "hailed a cab outside his club and told the cabby to drive him to a certain address at Hammersmith. Just before he arrived at his destination he got out unobserved, and from a distance watched cabby's surprise and wrath on discovering his vehicle to be empty. After a time the cabman started back for town, and the youthful lord, seizing his opportunity, re-entered the cab, and shouted almost immediately, in well-assumed anger, 'Hi, you rascal! Where are

Shelters a Boon

The London Cabmen's Mission was started at King's Cross in 1871. This society looks after the moral welfare of the cabmen and also distributes magazines and gifts of mufflers, cuffs, etc. The Hackney Carriage Proprietors Provident Institution is also an excellent society. Two years after it was formed "The Cabmen's Shelter Fund" was started. The first shelter was opened in Acacia road, St. John's Wood, in the presence of 30 or 40 cabmen in 1875, and by the end of the year 13 shelters had been opened.

Each shelter has an attendant who makes his living by selling provisions to cabmen or is willing to cook their own food for one penny. Each shelter has a mess-room and a kitchen and supplies newspapers and sometimes even books. The following rules are displayed:

1. This shelter is the property of the Cabmen's Shelter Fund, and is for the use of CAB-DRIVERS solely.
2. The Drivers of the FIRST TWO

MAINE SETTING HER FACE FOR ENFORCEMENT OF LAW

IN DEFENCE of the several sheriffs already tried or in process of trial in the Legislature of Maine, for neglect of official duty in the enforcement of the prohibition law, it is being said that the people of the counties where these officers were in charge did not expect or want the law strictly enforced. This is not brought forward in their behalf in the actual trial. The legislators are treated with the respect that they deserve for either knowing that the people are not in all cases keen for enforcement or for a sense of propriety that would cause them to bar that plea. The legislators would not, officially at least, condone the breach of the law or justify the law officers for condoning it. They have shown that in the conviction of the first sheriff tried. It is in the newspapers that the defence, on the ground of popular indifference or opposition to the law, is raised. And there it is argued with no restraint.

The statement that the people of Maine are not eager for the enforcement of the law is not new revelation. It may be that it is not revelation at all, but misrepresentation. Whichever it is, there has been no time when it has not been heard. The officers are commonly believed to treat the law as different from other laws, from all others, in respect to its application. They have long been made to appear as judges of the situation, proceeding with great discrimination as to offences against the law that it is their duty to bring to correction and those which they are to pass unobserved. Assuming that this is the line of conduct of some of them and that they are supported in it by the sentiment of the neighborhood if not of the whole state, the monumental example is supplied of the state, making law, having it written into its constitution, and then expecting its enforcement to be partial and in some places not to be undertaken at all.

Governor Haines must be given credit for having set about the task of clearing up the situation. He comes in for a flood

of attack that he must have expected. His own course as a district attorney is recalled, to put him in the light of having entertained a different view of public duty in that office from the one that governs him in his present high official responsibility. It is the old device of exaggerating the personal element in the treatment of a public question. He is governor now, in the place of prime responsibility for the enforcement of the law. He discovers his duty to require that the officers of the law shall live up to the requirements of the constitution. And he proceeds quite unflinchingly. That previous governors have flinched is not taken by him to constitute an excuse for him.

The service Governor Haines is doing, and in which he is being supported by the Legislature, is more than the discipline of a few lax sheriffs. It is the testing of the wish of the people of the state as to a law which has long been in its constitution and which it has recently reaffirmed. The law that remains in force only in name, and is not to be put into force in fact, has little claim to defence or respect, and the people of a state that permit a law to be so treated cannot be in the highest position of regard.

The present showing is that the state of Maine expects its laws to be obeyed and its officers to be diligent. Substitution of the amendment to remove the prohibition feature from the constitution is a frequently reappearing issue in the politics of the state, just now not prominent because the people have rather recently said that they did not wish the constitution to be changed. As the mandate is a constitutional requirement, obedience is to be expected and, faithfulness in the officers is to be demanded.

Disrespect for one law, condoning of offence at one point, excusing officials for discriminating in enforcement, means a lessening of popular respect for the whole body of the law. Maine is not committing herself to that position.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PUBLISHERS TO SIT IN BUDAPEST

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The international Congress of publishers is to be held this year at Budapest on the 1st, 2d, 3rd, 4th and 5th of June, and the organizing committee of which Victor Ranschburg is president, and D. V. Zilay is secretary, have issued their program to the press.

The first day, which is a Sunday, will be devoted to an inspection of the city with a reception in the Salle de la Redoute in the evening. On the second day, there will be the plenary opening session, a session of sections, followed by visits to the principal publishing houses, and a concert or opera in the evening. On the third session of sections and dinner given by the publishers of Hungary. The fourth day will be entirely given up to an excursion on the Danube or to the mountains, and the last day will be spent by holding a session of the sections in the morning, the ceremonial closing session in the afternoon, and private entertainments in the evening.

The questions which are to be raised

at the Congress include legal enactments dealing with immoral literature, international regulations in force between publishers, and between publishers and booksellers, the "format" of books, cinematographs and photographs as they affect the interests of publishers, copyright in photographic reproductions, upholding of the net price of musical publications by international conventions, the interests of publishers in the establishment of free libraries, the establishment of a bureau for arranging the sale of rights of translation under the control of the executive committee, reduction in the rates for registered printed matter, and the interests of publishers in the establishment of complete national libraries.

HUDSON BAY WORK HURRIED

LEPAS, Man.—The final rail over the Saskatchewan river on the Hudson Bay railway bridge was spiked recently. Reinforced by new crews of bridge builders, work on that part of the Hudson Bay road is proceeding rapidly.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC LAND IN DISPUTE

WASHINGTON—In the government suit before a special examiner appointed by the federal court of Southern California to cancel a patent issued in 1904 to the Southern Pacific Railway Company to 6300 acres of land in the Elk Hills, Kern county, Cal., Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the railway's executive committee, denied on Monday that fraud was employed to get the grant. The railway company's representative, who continues his testimony today, declared there was no oil under the land. The government maintains the land contains oil and is worth \$15,000,000.

MR. TREFRY CALLS INCOME TAX THE KEY TO PROBLEMS

In a special report sent to the Legislature William D. Trefry, state tax commissioner, urges a state income tax law as a possible solution of the problem of reaching for taxation purposes securities on deposit in banks and trust companies which are now inaccessible to the assessors.

The tax commissioner's reports consisted of his reply to three questions asked in an order recently adopted by the House as to ways and means of taxing such securities.

In answer to the first question as to the possibility of determining the value of these securities, Mr. Trefry says that they are invariably kept under lock and key and are accessible only to the possessors of the keys.

Relative to the question whether the Legislature should give to him and the assessors power to demand an inspection of deposit boxes, Mr. Trefry says that he does not believe in the granting of such "inquisitorial powers," but rather legislation carrying out the system proved successful in regard to the corporate franchise tax and to the case

ROXBURY NEEDS TALKED OVER IN TOWN MEETING

Citizens of Another Boston District Tell Mayor and Members of Council of Improvements They Say Are Needed

WOMEN MAKE PLEA

Citizens of the Roxbury district may express tonight in the Roxbury high school their desires for municipal improvement in the fourth of the district "town meetings."

Mayor Fitzgerald presided at the session in the Brighton high school last night, and with him of the platform were Councilmen Thomas J. Kenny, John J. Attridge, James A. Watson, Timothy J. Buckley, Earnest E. Smith and Walter Ballantyne, Fire Commissioner Charles H. Cole, Street Commissioner James A. Galivan and Commissioner of Public Works Louis K. Rourke.

A group of women made a plea for the establishment of an incinerator. Allen Clark criticized the condition of Western avenue and the mayor replied that a beginning was made last year and that \$30,000 had been appropriated for it this year. He likewise read a statement of other local improvements.

George H. McDermott of the Allston Development Association asked for a playground between Allston street and Webster avenue. He was supported by a company of boys under the leadership of Randall Baker.

Norman S. Waite, president of the Allston Development Association, learned that the automobile ladder truck was to be placed in the Harvard-avenue fire-house soon.

William H. Thayer, president of the Faneuil Improvement Association, brought up the question of Faneuil-street improvements, municipal building and branch library in Faneuil.

Representative Martin Hays opposed Councilman Smith, saying he was not active in behalf of the district. Mayor Fitzgerald and Councilman Watson defended Mr. Smith. A number of the citizens present had credited Councilman Smith with having interested himself in improvements for the district.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Boston & Albany road's composite locomotive Berkshire, with party of officials aboard, left South station at 6:35 o'clock this morning for a two days inspection trip over the Albany division. For the accommodation of the Boston Symphony orchestra to New Bedford, the New Haven road provides a special train from South station at 4:25 o'clock this afternoon, returning from New Bedford at 10:30 p. m.

The New Haven, Boston & Albany and Boston & Maine roads carried Groton school students today from New York city in special cars. The Boston & Albany road furnished a special parlor and dining car train from South station at 2:36 o'clock this afternoon for Vassar College students returning to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., via Chatham.

The Adams Express Company received at South station over the Southern, Pennsylvania and New Haven roads yesterday a large shipment of Florida strawberries and vegetables, consigned to the Boston market.

The New Haven railroad's station supply train moved over the Midland division between Hartford and Boston today, arriving at South station at 12:30 p. m.

William H. Brown, traveling conductor of the Boston & Albany road, is directing student traffic and baggage trains at Wellesley station.

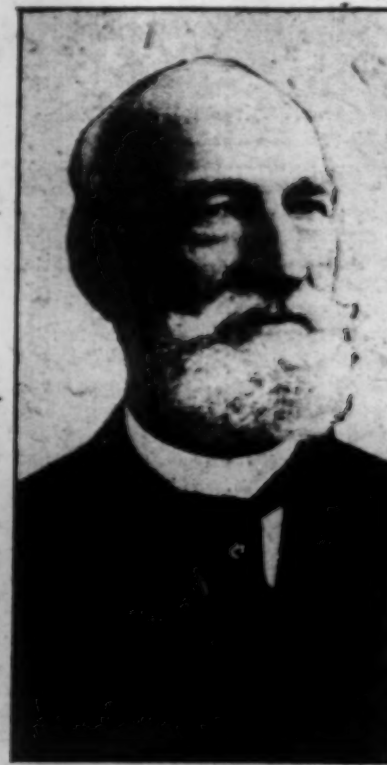
LEADING BANKER AND MERCHANT

Grand Rapids, Mich.



WILLIAM H. ANDERSON

William H. Anderson, who is a native of Michigan, settled in Grand Rapids in 1883 and at once became actively engaged in business. He was fortunate in his investments and was soon recognized as a man of rare judgment and ability. In 1891 he became identified with the Fourth National bank as cashier, and after six years of service in that capacity he became president, a position which he holds. Mr. Anderson also is a director in three other Grand Rapids banks, a director of the Grand Rapids Railway company and Grand Rapids Gaslight company, and has many other interests in and about Grand Rapids. He served three years as president of the board of trade; 10 years as president of the West Michigan state fair and in other affairs of a semi-public nature.



WILLIAM G. HERPOLSHEIMER

William G. Herpolsheimer was born in Prussia in 1841. A few years later his parents removed to America. He was educated in Milwaukee, Wis., and in Indiana in the parochial school of the Lutheran church, of which he and his family are members. He began work in a store as errand boy and general helper at the age of 14 and worked for his board and clothes at first. As soon as he earned money he saved a part of it for investment and he attributes his success largely to this reason. Mr. Herpolsheimer is at the head of one of the largest dry goods houses in Grand Rapids and his three sons are associated with him. He has been a director of the Grand Rapids National City bank since its organization in 1880.

WITH THE ARTISTS

NEW YORK—At the Montross gallery, Fifth avenue, Arthur Wesley Dow is exhibiting recent pictures of the Grand Canyon of Arizona. In explaining his departure from the eastern subjects he has exhibited before, Mr. Dow remarks in the catalogue:

"You ask what attracted me to the Grand Canyon, so far from my New England marshes. Color, first of all—color 'burning bright' or smouldering under ash-grays. Then line, for the color lies in rhythmic ranges, pile on pile, a geologic Babylon. This high, thin air is iridescent from cosmic dust; shapes and shadows seen in these vast distances and deeps, are now blue, now vibrating with strange hues. At sunset, the 'temples' are flaming red-orange." He goes on to say that the canyon's color and line cannot be well expressed without study of the structure, for this is "orderly world building." His description of this "world building" shows the idea in which the canvases were conceived.

"These miles on miles of colored rock were made of silt and minute shells that settled to the bottom of the primeval ocean. A few eons later the sea floor was lifted high in the air. Then the Great river hewed this architecture—these semblances of amphitheatres, pylons, castles and spires. It cut down through yellow and red limestone, scarlet and purple shales—down into the old granite bed rock. Its current, deep-dyed—"colorado"—is still cutting, but so far below that not a sound of its roar reaches the canyon brim. The dust of 1,000,000 years lies heaped against the walls, and up this steep, green-ash-colored talus the stunted evergreens climb in ranks. Dark green forests of old cedars and giant pines cover the long levels of the rim-plateau. The canyon is like no other subject in color, lighting or scale of distances. It forces the artist to seek new ways of painting—its own ways. Its record of the world's beginning holds for us the romance of geology."

The first impression of a visitor to this exhibition is certainly not one of monotonous representation, for Mr. Dow has not painted merely the topography of the canyon, but the infinite variety of its moods, its past, its strangeness and its poetry. These he has given us with line and color which portray their salient aspects. The pictures show a marked departure from academic methods, but it is a departure which does not violate the laws of harmony and color, an impressionism which takes into account the fundamental principles of beauty and design, as well as visualizing the emotions of the artist.

Each picture shows sensitive appreciation of a unique phase of the canyon. Perhaps the most unusual in the collection is one called "Red Wall Rhythms" in which the vermilion colored strata give the effect of an old brocade. Surely no one ever before painted this peculiar effect in rhythm. "Red Temples" and "The Purple Shadow" both bring out effects of strange coloring, while in the one called "Silence," the artist has chosen the canyon in its most intense moment, at sunset, when the orange and yellow hues of the upper rocks are brilliantly contrasted against the greenish

sky and blue-green and purple shadows of the deeper gorges. In "Deep-Down" and "Unpeopled Cities," he has seen the canyon in its lower depths. In "Earth-Waves," we look lengthwise down the canyon over a huge "red-temple."

The largest canvas in the exhibit, "Cosmic Cities," gives the effect of the vast architecture of the canyon, seen at a distance of 10 or 15 miles in the afternoon light, when shadows are intensely blue. "Tipping Castles" gives again the effects of vast ruins. The upper strata are here tilted downward, and the late sunlight touches these peculiar forms with flame-like vermilion and orange. In the "Temple of Shiva" we have a poetic rendering of this famous inaccessible butte, so-called by Dutton, the geologist.

Mr. Dow is a writer on composition and an art teacher. He was at one time connected with Pratt Institute in Brooklyn. For the last nine years he has been the director of the art department of the Teachers' College, Columbia University. The exhibition of Mr. Dow's work lasts until April 12.

A valuable example of early Italian engraving has been presented to the Fogg museum of Harvard College by bequest of the late Francis Bullard '86, as a memorial to his uncle, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton. The artist was Antonio Pollaiuolo, whose career was in the fifteenth century. The picture measures 2½ by 3¼ feet and represents 10 men in a contest. It is known as "The Gladiators." E. W. Forbes director of the museum says: "It is one of the best prints ever taken from a copper plate, and very rare and valuable as there are but few in existence."

STORE NEWS

Mrs. M. H. Quinn, well known to the Boston dry goods trade, having received her first training in the Jordan Marsh store, is now located as buyer and manager of the infants' wear and negligee departments of the Simpson Crawford Company of New York. Since leaving Boston she has been associated with the Fourteenth street store of New York and the David Straus Company of Newark, N. J.

S. F. Eaton, who has been connected with the William Filene's Sons Company for some time as assistant expense manager, has been appointed assistant to F. Spear, buyer of the misses' coat and skirt section. He succeeds Robert Anderson, who resigned some time ago to accept a position as office and sales manager for Alexander Bros., Philadelphia.

J. J. Burns, chief decorator for the Gilchrist Company, is receiving congratulations on the artistic decorations of both the exterior and interior of the building, which were shown during the New England sale which has recently been held.

Albert Plaisted, formerly floor superintendent of the third floor of the Magrane Houston Company, has resigned his position as he is going to Portland, Ore., to locate.

News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

INFLUENTIAL SALVADOREAN IN GUATEMALA

Dr. Rafael Meza's Mission Is Understood to Be to Dissipate Misunderstandings Regarding Case of President Araujo

CONFERENCE'S WORK

(Special to the Monitor)

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, C. A. —Dr. Rafael Meza, E. E. and M. P., on a special mission from the republic of El Salvador to this government, arrived here the other day and was received at the railroad station by members of the President's staff.

It is understood that Dr. Meza's mission is to dissipate all misunderstandings which, following the tragic demise of President Araujo of El Salvador, are believed to have arisen between the two governments.

It is thought that Dr. Meza was selected by his government on account of the prestige he enjoys in this country, having represented the press of his country at the journalists' congress held in this capital in 1911. Lately Dr. Meza was Salvadoran delegate to the fifth Central American conference, that was held in San Jose de Costa Rica. At that conference Dr. Meza moved that the Central American pedagogical institute be established.

Official reports state that at that conference an agreement was signed relative to Central American communications, as discussed at the conference held in Managua. The directors of telegraphs of the five republics are to meet here in order to decide on the measures to be taken. Among the important matters discussed at the conference was the constitutional reform having reference to Central American citizenship and it was recommended to the five governments that three modes of naturalization be sanctioned, namely, by declaration before the proper authorities, or by accepting a public office, or by proving residence of one year. The recommendation adds that naturalized citizenship shall open the way to any public office, without exception, and it is asked here whether the presidency itself is to be opened to foreign-born citizens.

The conference further decreed the unification of the consular service, a measure that is regarded as very important from the commercial standpoint. By this new arrangement Central America is to have a Costa Rican consul in Bremen, Germany, a Guatemalan consul in Vigo, Spain, a Honduran in Genoa, Italy, a Nicaraguan in Havre, France, and a Salvadorean in Liverpool, Eng.

SOUTH AMERICAN EMERALDS STILL AN INDUSTRIAL FACTOR

Beautiful Gems Which Figured Prominently in Time of Early Conquest Are Mined Today With Success Not Far From Colombian Capital



Washing debris for emeralds in Colombia by means of reservoirs and ditches, main reservoir of Muzo group having capacity of 100,000 gallons

(Special to the Monitor)

BOGOTA, Colombia.—Recent debates in Congress on the Muzo syndicate have tended to revive interest in the emeralds of Colombia. American emeralds have played a prominent role in the history of the conquest, the exquisite Mexican and Peruvian stones secured by Cortes and Pizarro adding vastly to the allurements of the new world. When the Spaniards penetrated what is now Colombia the natives were working the emerald deposits of Muzo and other mines in a crude way. Later the Muzo group became known as the Mina Real, or Royal mine, and systematic workings under the Spaniards were begun about

the middle of the eighteenth century. At present the Muzo mines are being worked under a government concession by a British syndicate in a valley some five miles from Muzo, about 2750 feet above sea level, in very picturesque mountain country.

While the Muzo group is the only one that has been systematically worked in the late years there are veins and deposits occurring over a considerable area of the republic, but all within about 100 miles of the capital. Bogota, in altitudes varying from 2000 to 7000 feet, in the state of Boyaca, scattered over an area of many thousands of acres of which only a relatively small part has been mined in the last generation or so.

Not far from the Muzo group is the

EMERALD MINES OF COLOMBIA



Muzo-Cosquez group is three days' mule trip from capital

ter, representing the country in its foreign relations; exercising the supreme command of the army and navy; submitting to the board names for appointments and promotions, dismissals and changes among the officials; providing for prompt measures of relief or protection in a crisis of internal or external character and reporting at once to the board.

The functions of the governing board include approval, criticism or veto of measures passed by Congress and submitting to Congress of bills and amendments, appointments and dismissals of ministers of state and employees of the administration, appointments of civil and military authorities according to the constitution; negotiations with the active collaboration of the Senate for the conclusion of commercial and peace treaties and alliances subject to ratification by the General Assembly, declaration of war with the consent of the latter and after having taken all possible steps to avoid war without detriment to the national honor or independence, pensions, furloughs and retirements of civil employees and military and naval officers, prompt measures for public safety in grave and unforeseen circumstances of attack from without or commotion within subject to report to the General Assembly within a fortnight and abiding by the latter's decision.

Members of the governing board may not leave national territory during their term of office, nor for six months after its expiration, except by permission of the General Assembly by a two thirds vote, provided the motion is made by the majority of the board. No member of the governing board may be detained without previous accusation which must be brought before the House of Representatives and subject to approval by the majority of the board during the members' term or within six months after its expiration. The board cannot refuse its assent in cases of actual or reasonable proof of guilt.

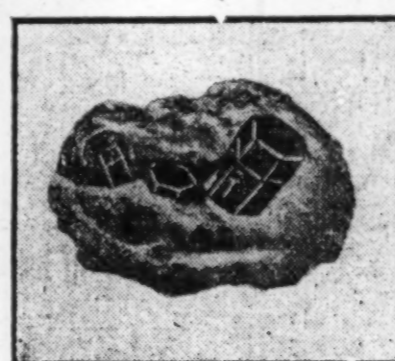
There will be three secretariats of state to be filled by appointment of one or more ministers by the absolute majority of the board.

Functions of the chairman are given as presiding over and directing the meetings; signing, together with the secretary, and publishing the resolutions passed by the corporations representing the board whenever desired by the lat-

WHATEVER be the outcome of the constitutional reform movement started by the Uruguayan government, the project of a national government by commission is of vast interest to Latins and Saxons alike. Whether or not it is in any way related to the municipal experiments of commission government with which the world has become familiar through their success in the West and South of the United States, the idea of applying it to the affairs of an entire country is of the boldest, and is bound to arouse unusually wide and productive discussion.

It is possible to see in the Uruguayan project the semblance of a link between the evolution of the Americanism of the north and that of the south, and the parallel is perhaps accentuated by the fact that of all Latin-American republics Uruguay stands closest to the United States in one important respect, that it represents the ethnic stock of southern Europe as fully and purely as the former represent that of northern Europe. But aside from the difficulty of comparing municipal with national government, there can be little doubt that what underlies the project of the Batlle y Ordóñez government is not the idea of a business administration characteristic of the American municipal reform experiment. Reviewing the fiercely agitated history of the little republic, due to inner strife continued down to the more or less recent past, as to outward danger rooted in the rivalry between Brazil and Argentina, the present ruler of Uruguay cannot possibly have so tame a motive for his reform as a non-political business administration. What he evidently aims at is inner stability and outward security, by a form of government that will definitely eliminate, or at least reduce the possibility of revolutionary outbreaks, civil war between the historic Blancos and Colorados, military dictatorships and all their attendant economic troubles and international dangers. A government of nine, elected by direct vote, in the manner indicated, if it means anything at all must approximate a permanent fusion government such as has finally been evolved, out of traditional party strife, but within the limits of existing forms, in other Latin-American republics, Chile being a notable and Colombia the latest successful exponent.

Such a radical feature as the recall is somewhat tempered by the fact that it will not mean desuetude, because the deposed chairman will continue to form part of the board, and it is compensated by the reelection clause. The question is whether the elimination of the potential dictator by the establishment of a government of nine will not tend merely to substitute oligarchy for autocracy. All Latin-America is vitally interested in the solution of this problem, and the mere proposal of it by the little republic of Uruguay is a civic assertion wholly in accord with the progressiveness for which that truly Latin nation, in spite of its political turbulence, has made itself known.



EMERALD IN ITS MATRIX Peru, Ecuador, Mexico, Colombia, Brazil are emerald-yielding countries

Cosquez group, much smaller in area but supposed to have been the chief sources of the best stones found by the Spaniards, at locations, however, which seem to have been lost. The Cosquez mines also are near the Muzo group and they are supposed to have valuable deposits.

More in an easterly direction from the capital are the historic Somondoco mines, five in all, about 6500 feet above the sea. When the Spaniards conquered Colombia, the Indians were engaged in working these mines, also called the Chivor group, and the conquistadores and later Spanish settlers took up the work, but the ensuing struggles made it impossible to keep up the regular work and eventually the location of the valuable veins was lost. In recent years efforts were made to rediscover it and the abandoned Indian and Spanish workings were found, but legislation made the exploitation of the mines unprofitable.

It was mainly through the description by an early historian, Fray Pedro Simon, whose manuscripts were published in Bogota 20 years ago, that the Chivor group was rediscovered, his data of reservoirs, ditches and workings being

sufficiently precise to make the identification of the deposits possible, although hidden by a dense forest.

The stones found in the Muzo group are fine hexagonal crystals, classified as "first," "extra" and "down," according to the degree of flawlessness and depth of color possessed by them. Production necessarily varies greatly. The stones are worked by cutting and the debris is washed away from the rock by water from the Pajas and Minabuco creeks, brought to the cuttings from reservoirs through open canals, the largest reservoir holding about 100,000 gallons.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

MEJILLONES, Chile.—Local interests are taking steps with the government in Santiago to provide for the construction of a branch railroad from a point on the longitudinal railroad to this port and from here to Autogastaga, the establishment of the commune of Mejillones and the construction of a freight and passenger wharf.

LIMA, Peru.—The minister of public works has approved the plan submitted

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
LARGEST S.S. IN THE WORLD
OVER 400 SHIPS
1,306,819 TONS



S.S. "George Washington" April 19

SAILING FOR LONDON — PARIS — BREMEN

POSSIBLY no other transatlantic steamship has such a grip on the hearts of the traveling public as the "George Washington." Largest of the fleet, with a net tonnage of 27,000, the "George Washington" is the embodiment of roominess, comfort and luxuriousness. She occupies the same position on the seas as does a favorite hotel on land. Year after year the same people travel on the "George Washington."

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

WITH its matchless fleet, maintains Tuesday and Thursday sailings to London, Paris and Bremen, from whence direct connections are made to all parts of Continental Europe. There are Saturday sailings to the Mediterranean, regular services to Egypt, India, China, Japan, the Philippines and Australia; a splendid line of Steamers to South America via Europe and one class (I.L.) Cabin services for Baltimore-Bremen and Galveston-Bremen direct.

OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts., 83-85 State Street, Boston

BOGOTA HEARS MILITARY STIR IS BECAUSE OF PRECAUTIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

BOGOTA, Colombia.—From reports reaching here from the Venezuelan border, it is learned that the recent alarmist rumors of the massing of troops by the Venezuelan and Colombian governments were caused by the precautionary measures taken by the former against nomadic Indians.

The Chiricua tribe on their recent passage across the Sabana del Viento appears to have alarmed the Venezuelan border authorities, who reported to the officials of the Apure region that an invasion was in progress. Troops were ordered out, but the mistake was immediately seen and rectified.

It is known that the Venezuelan authorities all along the border are exercising the greatest vigilance, owing to the possibility of disturbances, especially in the Andean section. Although little reliable information can be gathered people familiar with Venezuelan affairs are inclined to believe the rumor that rising has already occurred in the state of Trujillo and the rebels under Gen. Juan Araujo are making headway. General Araujo is the son of a well known Venezuelan military man, the late Gen. Juan Bautista Araujo, one time foe and later close friend of President Castro, and is thought to have considerable prestige.

The fact that the rising occurred shortly after Gen. Cipriano Castro's visit to New York and Havana, is interpreted variously but it is generally thought that whatever connection there may be between the rising of General Araujo and the incessant labors of Senor Rivas Vasquez and of General Hernandez, it is chiefly directed against the purpose attributed to President Juan Vicente Gomez to have himself reelected for the term of 1914-1918.

THE NEW "OLYMPIC" WHITE STAR LINE

FITTED WITH DOUBLE SIDES AND ADDITIONAL WATERTIGHT BULKHEADS EXTENDING FROM THE BOTTOM TO THE TOP OF THE VESSEL

Will Sail from New York APRIL 12-MAY 3 and Regularly thereafter

LEYLAND

Boston—Azores—Mediterranean

CANOPIC.....April 28, 3 P. M.; June 12 CRETE.....May 17, 8 A. M.; June 28

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool

Laurentic.....April 10, noon Baltic.....April 17 Cadix.....April 12, 12 noon Adriatic.....April 24 N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton Olympic.....April 12, 12 noon Oceanic.....April 26 Maelic.....April 19, 12 noon Olympic.....May 3

Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool

One class Cabin (II) Service \$50 and upward, according to steamer

CYMRIC.....April 22, May 30, June 17 ARABIC.....May 7, June 3, July 1

Office 84 State Street, Boston. Telephone Main 4930

WHITE STAR LINE LARGEST STEAMERS

One Class Cabin (II)

BOSTON—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL

CYMRIC APRIL 22 MAY 30 JUNE 17

ARABIC MAY 7 JUNE 3 JULY 1

ONLY ONE CLASS CABIN (II) AND THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS CARRIED

OFFICE 84 STATE STREET, BOSTON. Telephone Main 4930

by the director of the Lima to Chila railroad construction works for a junction of that line with the Lima to Huacho railroad, at a point on the Central railway.

TO EUROPE via the St. Lawrence

Montreal to Bristol (2 hrs. to London) Lr. Mon. Lr. Sat. 8:15 P. M. Bristol to Montreal Lr. Sat. 8:15 P. M. Montreal to London Lr. Sat. 8:15 P. M. London to Montreal Lr. Sat. 8:15 P. M. Montreal to London Lr. Sat. 8:15 P. M. London to Montreal Lr. Sat. 8:15 P. M.

Canadian Northern "Royals"

New paint, triple-turbine steamships Royal Edward and Royal George—a fast, restful picture—voyage—2, 3, 4 days down the scenic St. Lawrence, 35 days at sea. For particulars, apply to any steamship agent or JAMES WOODWARD, Ltd., Gen. Agts., 250-260 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

Eastern Steamship Corporation

INCREASED SERVICE

Boston to Rockland, Camden, Belfast, Castine, Bangor, Portland, Bay and River and Mt. Desert.

Portland (Night Line) 5:00 P. M. from India Wharf—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday—S. S. City of River and Mt. Bangor and Camden, Desert.

Portland, Eastport, Lubec, St. John and the other Provinces (Port-land stop omitted Friday.) 7:00 P. M. from Central Wharf—Weekdays—S. S. Bay State and Gov. Dingler.

Portland, Eastport, Lubec, St. John and the other Provinces (Port-land stop omitted Friday.) 9:00 A. M. from Central Wharf—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday—S. S. Calvin Austin.

Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf offices, also Tourist offices on Washington street.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE

PARIS—LONDON—ROTTERDAM

Twin-Screw Sailing Tonnage 10,000

Rotterdam.....April 15 Rotterdam.....April 22 Rotterdam.....April 29 Rotterdam.....May 6 Rotterdam.....May 13 Rotterdam.....May 20 Rotterdam.....May 27 Rotterdam.....June 3 Rotterdam.....June 10 Rotterdam.....June 17 Rotterdam.....June 24 Rotterdam.....July 1 Rotterdam.....July 8 Rotterdam.....July 15 Rotterdam.....July 22 Rotterdam.....July 29 Rotterdam.....August 5 Rotterdam.....August 12 Rotterdam.....August 19 Rotterdam.....August 26 Rotterdam.....September 2 Rotterdam.....September 9 Rotterdam.....September 16 Rotterdam.....September 23 Rotterdam.....September 30 Rotterdam.....October 7 Rotterdam.....October 14 Rotterdam.....October 21 Rotterdam.....October 28 Rotterdam.....November 4 Rotterdam.....November 11 Rotterdam.....November 18 Rotterdam.....November 25 Rotterdam.....December 2 Rotterdam.....December 9 Rotterdam.....December 16 Rotterdam.....December 23 Rotterdam.....December 30 Rotterdam.....January 6 Rotterdam.....January 13 Rotterdam.....January 20 Rotterdam.....January 27 Rotterdam.....February 3 Rotterdam.....February 10 Rotterdam.....February 17 Rotterdam.....February 24 Rotterdam.....March 3 Rotterdam.....March 10 Rotterdam.....March 17 Rotterdam.....March 24 Rotterdam.....March 31 Rotterdam.....April 7 Rotterdam.....April 14 Rotterdam.....April 21 Rotterdam.....April 28 Rotterdam.....May 5 Rotterdam.....May 12 Rotterdam.....May 19 Rotterdam.....May 26 Rotterdam.....June 2 Rotterdam.....June 9 Rotterdam.....June 16 Rotterdam.....June 23 Rotterdam.....June 30 Rotterdam.....July 7 Rotterdam.....July 14 Rotterdam.....July 21 Rotterdam.....July 28 Rotterdam.....August 4 Rotterdam.....August 11 Rotterdam.....August 18 Rotterdam.....August 25 Rotterdam.....September 1 Rotterdam.....September 8 Rotterdam.....September 15 Rotterdam.....September 22 Rotterdam.....September 29 Rotterdam.....October 6 Rotterdam.....October 13 Rotterdam.....October 20 Rotterdam.....October 27 Rotterdam.....November 3 Rotterdam.....November 10 Rotterdam.....November 17 Rotterdam.....November 24 Rotterdam.....December 1 Rotterdam.....December 8 Rotterdam.....December 15 Rotterdam.....December 22 Rotterdam.....December 29 Rotterdam.....January 5 Rotterdam.....January 12 Rotterdam.....January 19 Rotterdam.....January 26 Rotterdam.....February 2 Rotterdam.....February 9 Rotterdam.....February 16 Rotterdam.....February 23 Rotterdam.....February 29 Rotterdam.....March 6 Rotterdam.....March 13 Rotterdam.....March 20 Rotterdam.....March 27 Rotterdam.....April 3 Rotterdam.....April 10 Rotterdam.....April 17 Rotterdam.....April 24 Rotterdam.....April 30 Rotterdam.....May 7 Rotterdam.....May 14 Rotterdam.....May 21 Rotterdam.....May 28 Rotterdam.....June 4 Rotterdam.....June 11 Rotterdam.....June 18 Rotterdam.....June 25 Rotterdam.....July 2 Rotterdam.....July 9 Rotterdam.....July 16 Rotterdam.....July 23 Rotterdam.....July 30 Rotterdam.....August 6 Rotterdam.....August 13 Rotterdam.....August 20 Rotterdam.....August 27 Rotterdam.....September 3 Rotterdam.....September 10 Rotterdam.....September 17 Rotterdam.....September 24 Rotterdam.....September 30 Rotterdam.....October 7 Rotterdam.....October 14 Rotterdam.....October 21 Rotterdam.....October 28 Rotterdam.....November 4 Rotterdam.....November 11 Rotterdam.....November 18 Rotterdam.....November 25 Rotterdam.....December 2 Rotterdam.....December 9 Rotterdam.....December 16 Rotterdam.....December 23 Rotterdam.....December 30 Rotterdam.....January 6 Rotterdam.....January 13 Rotterdam.....January 20 Rotterdam.....January 27 Rotterdam.....February 3 Rotterdam.....February 10 Rotterdam.....February 17 Rotterdam.....February 24 Rotterdam.....February 29 Rotterdam.....March 6 Rotterdam.....March 13 Rotterdam.....March 20 Rotterdam.....March 27 Rotterdam.....April 3 Rotterdam.....April 10 Rotterdam.....April 17 Rotterdam.....April 24 Rotterdam.....April 30 Rotterdam.....May 7 Rotterdam.....May 14 Rotterdam.....May 21 Rotterdam.....May 28 Rotterdam.....June 4 Rotterdam.....June 11 Rotterdam.....June 18 Rotterdam.....June 25 Rotterdam.....July 2 Rotterdam.....July 9 Rotterdam.....July 16 Rotterdam.....July 23 Rotterdam.....July 30 Rotterdam.....August 6 Rotterdam.....August 13 Rotterdam.....August 20 Rotterdam.....August 27 Rotterdam.....September 3 Rotterdam.....September 10 Rotterdam.....September 17 Rotterdam.....September 24 Rotterdam.....September 30 Rotterdam.....October 7 Rotterdam.....October 14 Rotterdam.....October 21 Rotterdam.....October 28 Rotterdam.....November 4 Rotterdam.....November 11 Rotterdam.....November 18 Rotterdam.....November 25 Rotterdam.....December 2 Rotterdam.....December 9 Rotterdam.....December 16 Rotterdam.....December 23 Rotterdam.....December 30 Rotterdam.....January 6 Rotterdam.....January 13 Rotterdam.....January 20 Rotterdam.....January 27 Rotterdam.....February 3 Rotterdam.....February 10 Rotterdam.....February 17 Rotterdam.....February 24 Rotterdam.....February 29 Rotterdam.....March 6 Rotterdam.....March 13 Rotterdam.....March 20 Rotterdam.....March 27 Rotterdam.....April 3 Rotterdam.....April 10 Rotterdam.....April 17 Rotterdam.....April 24 Rotterdam.....April 30 Rotterdam.....May 7 Rotterdam.....May 14 Rotterdam.....May 21 Rotterdam.....May 28 Rotterdam.....June 4 Rotterdam.....June 11 Rotterdam.....June 18 Rotterdam.....June 25 Rotterdam.....July 2 Rotterdam.....July 9 Rotterdam.....July 16 Rotterdam.....July 23 Rotterdam.....July 30 Rotterdam.....August 6 Rotterdam.....August 13 Rotterdam.....August 20 Rotterdam.....August 27 Rotterdam.....September 3 Rotterdam.....September 10 Rotterdam.....September 17 Rotterdam.....September 24 Rotterdam.....September 30 Rotterdam.....October 7 Rotterdam.....October 14 Rotterdam.....October 21 Rotterdam.....October 28 Rotterdam.....November 4 Rotterdam.....November 11 Rotterdam.....November 18 Rotterdam.....November 25 Rotterdam.....December 2 Rotterdam.....December 9 Rotterdam.....December 16 Rotterdam.....December 23 Rotterdam.....December 30 Rotterdam.....January 6 Rotterdam.....January 13 Rotterdam.....January 20 Rotterdam.....January 27 Rotterdam.....February 3 Rotterdam.....February 10 Rotterdam.....February 17 Rotterdam.....February 24 Rotterdam.....February 29 Rotterdam.....March 6 Rotterdam.....March 13 Rotterdam.....March 20 Rotterdam.....March 27 Rotterdam.....April 3 Rotterdam.....April 10 Rotterdam.....April 17 Rotterdam.....April 24 Rotterdam.....April 30 Rotterdam.....May 7 Rotterdam.....May 14 Rotterdam.....May 21 Rotterdam.....May 28 Rotterdam.....June 4 Rotterdam.....June 11 Rotterdam.....June 18 Rotterdam.....June 25 Rotterdam.....July 2 Rotterdam.....July 9 Rotterdam.....July 16 Rotterdam.....July 23 Rotterdam.....July 30 Rotterdam.....August 6 Rotterdam.....August 13 Rotterdam.....August 20 Rotterdam.....August 27 Rotterdam.....September 3 Rotterdam.....September 10 Rotterdam.....September 17 Rotterdam.....September 24 Rotterdam.....September 30 Rotterdam.....October 7 Rotterdam.....October 14 Rotterdam.....October 21 Rotterdam.....October 28 Rotterdam.....November 4 Rotterdam.....November 11 Rotterdam.....November 18 Rotterdam.....November 25 Rotterdam.....December 2 Rotterdam.....December 9 Rotterdam.....December 16 Rotterdam.....December 23 Rotterdam.....December 30 Rotterdam.....January 6 Rotterdam.....January 13 Rotterdam.....January 20 Rotterdam.....January 27 Rotterdam.....February 3 Rotterdam.....February 10 Rotterdam.....February 17 Rotterdam.....February 24 Rotterdam.....February 29 Rotterdam.....March 6 Rotterdam.....March 13 Rotterdam.....March 20 Rotterdam.....March 27 Rotterdam.....April 3 Rotterdam.....April 10 Rotterdam.....April 17 Rotterdam.....April 24 Rotterdam.....April 30 Rotterdam.....May 7 Rotterdam.....May 14 Rotterdam.....May 21 Rotterdam.....May 28 Rotterdam.....June 4 Rotterdam.....June 11 Rotterdam.....June 18 Rotterdam.....June 25 Rotterdam.....July 2 Rotterdam.....July 9 Rotterdam.....July 16 Rotterdam.....July 23 Rotterdam.....July 30 Rotterdam.....August 6 Rotterdam.....August 13 Rotterdam.....August 20 Rotterdam.....August 27 Rotterdam.....September 3 Rotterdam.....September 10 Rotterdam.....September 17 Rotterdam.....September 24 Rotterdam.....September 30 Rotterdam.....October 7 Rotterdam.....October 14 Rotterdam.....October 21 Rotterdam.....October 28 Rotterdam.....November 4 Rotterdam.....November 11 Rotterdam.....November 18 Rotterdam.....November 25 Rotterdam.....December 2 Rotterdam.....December 9 Rotterdam.....December 16 Rotterdam.....December 23 Rotterdam.....December 30 Rotterdam.....January 6 Rotterdam.....January 13 Rotterdam.....January 20 Rotterdam.....January 27 Rotterdam.....February 3 Rotterdam.....February 10 Rotterdam.....February 17 Rotterdam.....February 24 Rotterdam.....February 29 Rotterdam.....March 6 Rotterdam.....March 13 Rotterdam.....March 20 Rotterdam.....March 27 Rotterdam.....April 3 Rotterdam.....April 10 Rotterdam.....April 17 Rotterdam.....April 24 Rotterdam.....April 30 Rotterdam.....May 7 Rotterdam.....May 14 Rotterdam.....May 21 Rotterdam.....May 28 Rotterdam.....June 4 Rotterdam.....June 11 Rotterdam.....June 18 Rotterdam.....June 25 Rotterdam.....July 2 Rotterdam.....July 9 Rotterdam.....July 16 Rotterdam.....July 23 Rotterdam.....July 30 Rotterdam.....August 6 Rotterdam.....August 13 Rotterdam.....August 20 Rotterdam.....August 27 Rotterdam.....September 3 Rotterdam.....September 10 Rotterdam.....September 17 Rotterdam.....September 24 Rotterdam.....September 30 Rotterdam.....October 7 Rotterdam.....October 14 Rotterdam.....October 21 Rotterdam.....October 28 Rotterdam.....November 4 Rotterdam.....November 11 Rotterdam.....November 18 Rotterdam.....November 25 Rotterdam.....December 2 Rotterdam.....December 9 Rotterdam.....December 16 Rotterdam.....December 23 Rotterdam.....December 30 Rotterdam.....January 6 Rotterdam.....January 13 Rotterdam.....January 20 Rotterdam.....January 27 Rotterdam.....February 3 Rotterdam.....February 10 Rotterdam.....February 17 Rotterdam.....February 24 Rotterdam.....February 29 Rotterdam.....March 6 Rotterdam.....March 13 Rotterdam.....March 20 Rotterdam.....March 27 Rotterdam.....April 3 Rotterdam.....April 10 Rotterdam.....April 17 Rotterdam.....April 24 Rotterdam.....April 30 Rotterdam.....May 7 Rotterdam.....May 14 Rotterdam.....May 21 Rotterdam.....May 28 Rotterdam.....June 4 Rotterdam.....June 11 Rotterdam.....June 18 Rotterdam.....June 25 Rotterdam.....July 2 Rotterdam.....July 9 Rotterdam.....July 16 Rotterdam.....July 23 Rotterdam.....July 30 Rotterdam.....August 6 Rotterdam.....August 13 Rotterdam.....August 20 Rotterdam.....August 27 Rotterdam.....September 3 Rotterdam.....September 10 Rotterdam.....September 17 Rotterdam.....September 24 Rotterdam.....September 30 Rotterdam.....October 7 Rotterdam.....October 14 Rotterdam.....October 21 Rotterdam.....October 28 Rotterdam.....November 4 Rotterdam.....November 11 Rotterdam.....November 18 Rotterdam.....November 25 Rotterdam.....December 2 Rotterdam.....December 9 Rotterdam.....December 16 Rotterdam.....December 23 Rotterdam.....December 30 Rotterdam.....January 6 Rotterdam.....January 13 Rotterdam.....January 20 Rotterdam.....January 27 Rotterdam.....February 3 Rotterdam.....February 10 Rotterdam.....February 17 Rotterdam.....February 24 Rotterdam.....February 29 Rotterdam.....March 6 Rotterdam.....March 13 Rotterdam.....March 20 Rotterdam.....March 27 Rotterdam.....April 3 Rotterdam.....April 10 Rotterdam.....April 17 Rotterdam.....April 24 Rotterdam.....April 30 Rotterdam.....May 7 Rotterdam.....May 14 Rotterdam.....May 21 Rotterdam.....May 28 Rotterdam.....June 4 Rotterdam.....June 11 Rotterdam.....June 18 Rotterdam.....June 25 Rotterdam.....July 2 Rotterdam.....July 9 Rotterdam.....July 16 Rotterdam.....July 23 Rotterdam.....July 30 Rotterdam.....August 6 Rotterdam.....August 13 Rotterdam.....August 20 Rotterdam.....August 27 Rotterdam.....September 3 Rotterdam.....September 10 Rotterdam.....September 17 Rotterdam.....September 24 Rotterdam.....September 30 Rotterdam.....October 7 Rotterdam.....October 14 Rotterdam.....October 21 Rotterdam.....October 28 Rotterdam.....November 4 Rotterdam.....November 11 Rotterdam.....November 18 Rotterdam.....November 25 Rotterdam.....December 2 Rotterdam.....December 9 Rotterdam.....December 16 Rotterdam.....December 23 Rotterdam.....December 30 Rotterdam.....January 6 Rotterdam.....January 13 Rotterdam.....January 20 Rotterdam.....January 27 Rotterdam.....February 3 Rotterdam.....February 10 Rotterdam.....February 17 Rotterdam.....February 24 Rotterdam.....February 29 Rotterdam.....March 6 Rotterdam.....March 13 Rotterdam.....March 20 Rotterdam.....March 27 Rotterdam.....April 3 Rotterdam.....April 10 Rotterdam.....April 17 Rotterdam.....April 24 Rotterdam.....April 30 Rotterdam.....May 7 Rotterdam.....May 14 Rotterdam.....May 21 Rotterdam.....May 28 Rotterdam.....June 4 Rotterdam.....June 11 Rotterdam.....June 18 Rotterdam.....June 25 Rotterdam.....July 2 Rotterdam.....July 9 Rotterdam.....July 16 Rotterdam.....July 23 Rotterdam.....July 30 Rotterdam.....August 6 Rotterdam.....August 13 Rotterdam.....August 20 Rotterdam.....August 27 Rotterdam.....September 3 Rotterdam.....September 10 Rotterdam.....September 17 Rotterdam.....September 24 Rotterdam.....September 30 Rotterdam.....October 7 Rotterdam.....October 14 Rotterdam.....October 21 Rotterdam.....October 28 Rotterdam.....November 4 Rotterdam.....November 11 Rotterdam.....November 18 Rotterdam.....November 25 Rotterdam.....December 2 Rotterdam.....December 9 Rotterdam.....December 16 Rotterdam.....December 23 Rotterdam.....December 30 Rotterdam.....January 6 Rotterdam.....January 13 Rotterdam.....January 20 Rotterdam.....January 27 Rotterdam.....February 3 Rotterdam.....February 10 Rotterdam.....February 17 Rotterdam.....February 24 Rotterdam.....February 29 Rotterdam.....March 6 Rotterdam.....March 13 Rotterdam.....March 20 Rotterdam.....March 27 Rotterdam.....April 3 Rotterdam.....April 10 Rotterdam.....April 17 Rotterdam.....April 24 Rotterdam.....April 30 Rotterdam.....May 7 Rotterdam.....May 14 Rotterdam.....May 21 Rotterdam.....May 28 Rotterdam.....June 4 Rotterdam.....June 11 Rotterdam.....June 18 Rotterdam.....June 25 Rotterdam.....July 2 Rotterdam.....July 9 Rotterdam.....July 16 Rotterdam.....July 23 Rotterdam.....July 30 Rotterdam.....August 6 Rotterdam.....August 13 Rotterdam.....August 20 Rotterdam.....August 27 Rotterdam.....September 3 Rotterdam.....September 10 Rotterdam.....September 17 Rotterdam.....September 24 Rotterdam.....September 30 Rotterdam.....October 7 Rotterdam.....October 14 Rotterdam.....October 21 Rotterdam.....October 28 Rotterdam.....November 4 Rotterdam.....November 11 Rotterdam.....November 18 Rotterdam.....November 25 Rotterdam.....December 2 Rotterdam.....December 9 Rotterdam.....December 16 Rotterdam.....December 23 Rotterdam.....December 30 Rotterdam.....January 6 Rotterdam.....January 13 Rotterdam.....January 20 Rotterdam.....January 27 Rotterdam.....February 3 Rotterdam.....February 10 Rotterdam.....February 17 Rotterdam.....February 24 Rotterdam.....February 29 Rotterdam.....March 6 Rotterdam.....March 13 Rotterdam.....March 20 Rotterdam.....March 27 Rotterdam.....April 3 Rotterdam.....April 10 Rotterdam.....April 17 Rotterdam.....April 24 Rotterdam.....April 30 Rotterdam.....May 7 Rotterdam.....May 14 Rotterdam.....May 21 Rotterdam.....May 28 Rotterdam.....June 4 Rotterdam.....June 11 Rotterdam.....June 18 Rotterdam.....June 25 Rotterdam.....July 2 Rotterdam.....July 9 Rotterdam.....July 16 Rotterdam.....July 23 Rotterdam.....July 30 Rotterdam.....August 6 Rotterdam.....August 13 Rotterdam.....August 20 Rotterdam.....August 27 Rotterdam.....September 3 Rotterdam.....September 10 Rotterdam.....September 17 Rotterdam.....September 24 Rotterdam.....September 30 Rotterdam.....October 7 Rotterdam.....October 14 Rotterdam.....October 21 Rotterdam.....October 28 Rotterdam.....November 4 Rotterdam.....November 11 Rotterdam.....November 18 Rotterdam.....November 25 Rotterdam.....December 2 Rotterdam.....December 9 Rotterdam.....December 16 Rotterdam.....December 23 Rotterdam.....December 30 Rotterdam.....January 6 Rotterdam.....January 13 Rotterdam.....January 20 Rotterdam.....January 27 Rotterdam.....February 3 Rotterdam.....February 10 Rotterdam.....February 17 Rotterdam.....February 24 Rotterdam.....February 29 Rotterdam.....March 6 Rotterdam.....March 13 Rotterdam.....March 20 Rotterdam.....March 27 Rotterdam.....April 3 Rotterdam.....April 10 Rotterdam.....April 17 Rotterdam.....April 24 Rotterdam.....April 30 Rotterdam.....May 7 Rotterdam.....May 14 Rotterdam.....May 21 Rotterdam.....May 28 Rotterdam.....June 4 Rotterdam.....June 11 Rotterdam.....June 18 Rotterdam.....June 25 Rotterdam.....July 2 Rotterdam.....July 9 Rotterdam.....July 16 Rotterdam.....July 23 Rotterdam.....July 30 Rotterdam.....August 6 Rotterdam.....August 13 Rotterdam.....August 20 Rotterdam.....August 27 Rotterdam.....September 3 Rotterdam.....September 10 Rotterdam.....September 17 Rotterdam.....September 24 Rotterdam.....September 30 Rotterdam.....October 7 Rotterdam.....October 14 Rotterdam.....October 21 Rotterdam.....October 28 Rotterdam.....November 4 Rotterdam.....November 11 Rotterdam.....November 18 Rotterdam.....November 25 Rotterdam.....December 2 Rotterdam.....December 9 Rotterdam.....December 16 Rotterdam.....December 23 Rotterdam.....December 30 Rotterdam.....January 6 Rotterdam.....January 13 Rotterdam.....January 20 Rotterdam.....January 27 Rotterdam.....February 3 Rotterdam.....February 10 Rotterdam.....February 17 Rotterdam.....February 24 Rotterdam.....February 29 Rotterdam.....March 6 Rotterdam.....March 13 Rotterdam.....March 20 Rotterdam.....March 27 Rotterdam.....April 3 Rotterdam.....April 10 Rotterdam.....April 17 Rotterdam.....April 24 Rotterdam.....April 30 Rotterdam.....May 7 Rotterdam.....May 14 Rotterdam.....May 21 Rotterdam.....May 28 Rotterdam.....June 4 Rotterdam.....June 11 Rotterdam.....June 18 Rotterdam.....June 25 Rotterdam.....July 2 Rotterdam.....July 9 Rotterdam.....July 16 Rotterdam.....July 23 Rotterdam.....July 30 Rotterdam.....August 6 Rotterdam.....August 13 Rotterdam.....August 20 Rotterdam.....August 27 Rotterdam.....September 3 Rotterdam.....September 10 Rotterdam.....September 17 Rotterdam.....September 24 Rotterdam.....September 30 Rotterdam.....October 7 Rotterdam.....October 14 Rotterdam.....October 21 Rotterdam.....October 28 Rotterdam.....November 4 Rotterdam.....November 11 Rotterdam.....November 18 Rotterdam.....November 25 Rotterdam.....December 2 Rotterdam.....December 9 Rotterdam.....December 16 Rotterdam.....December 23 Rotterdam.....December 30 Rotterdam.....January 6 Rotterdam.....January 13 Rotterdam.....January 20 Rotterdam.....January 27 Rotterdam.....February 3 Rotterdam.....February 10 Rotterdam.....February 17 Rotterdam.....February 24 Rotterdam.....February 29 Rotterdam.....March 6 Rotterdam.....March 13 Rotterdam.....March 20 Rotterdam.....March 27 Rotterdam.....April 3 Rotterdam.....April 10 Rotterdam.....April 17 Rotterdam.....April 24 Rotterdam.....April 30 Rotterdam.....May 7 Rotterdam.....May 14 Rotterdam.....May 21 Rotterdam.....May 28 Rotterdam.....June 4 Rotterdam.....June 11 Rotterdam.....June 18 Rotterdam.....June 25 Rotterdam.....July 2 Rotterdam.....July 9 Rotterdam.....July 16 Rotterdam.....July 23 Rotterdam.....July 30 Rotterdam.....August 6 Rotterdam.....August 13 Rotterdam.....August 20 Rotterdam.....August 27 Rotterdam.....September 3 Rotterdam.....September 10 Rotterdam.....September 17 Rotterdam.....September 24 Rotterdam.....September 30 Rotterdam.....October 7 Rotterdam.....October 14 Rotterdam.....October 21 Rotterdam.....October 28 Rotterdam.....November 4 Rotterdam.....November 11 Rotterdam.....November 18 Rotterdam.....November 25 Rotterdam.....December 2 Rotterdam.....December 9 Rotterdam.....December 16 Rotterdam.....December 23 Rotterdam.....December 30 Rotterdam.....January 6 Rotterdam.....January 13 Rotterdam.....January 20 Rotterdam.....January 27 Rotterdam.....February 3 Rotterdam.....February 10 Rotterdam.....February 17 Rotterdam.....February 24 Rotterdam.....February 29 Rotterdam.....March 6 Rotterdam.....March 13 Rotterdam.....March 20 Rotterdam.....March 27 Rotterdam.....April 3 Rotterdam.....April 10 Rotterdam.....April 17 Rotterdam.....April 24 Rotterdam.....April 30 Rotterdam.....May 7 Rotterdam.....May 14 Rotterdam.....May 21 Rotterdam.....May 28 Rotterdam.....June 4 Rotterdam.....June 11 Rotterdam.....June 18 Rotterdam.....June 25 Rotterdam.....July 2 Rotterdam.....July 9 Rotterdam.....July 16 Rotterdam.....July 23 Rotterdam.....July 30 Rotterdam.....August 6 Rotterdam.....August 13 Rotterdam.....August 20 Rotterdam.....August 27 Rotterdam.....September 3 Rotterdam.....September 10 Rotterdam.....September 17 Rotterdam.....September 24 Rotterdam.....September 30 Rotterdam.....October 7 Rotterdam.....October 14 Rotterdam.....October 21 Rotterdam.....October 28 Rotterdam.....November 4 Rotterdam.....November 11 Rotterdam.....November 18 Rotterdam.....November 25 Rotterdam.....December 2 Rotterdam.....December 9 Rotterdam.....December 16 Rotterdam.....December 23 Rotterdam.....December 30 Rotterdam.....January 6 Rotterdam.....January 13 Rotterdam.....January 20 Rotterdam.....January 27 Rotterdam.....February 3 Rotterdam.....February 10 Rotterdam.....February 17 Rotterdam.....February 24 Rotterdam.....February 29 Rotterdam.....March 6 Rotterdam.....March 13 Rotterdam.....March 20 Rotterdam.....March 27 Rotterdam.....April 3 Rotterdam.....April 10 Rotterdam.....April 17 Rotterdam.....April 24 Rotterdam.....April 30 Rotterdam.....May 7 Rotterdam.....May 14 Rotterdam.....May 21 Rotterdam.....May 28 Rotterdam.....June 4 Rotterdam.....June 11 Rotterdam.....June 18 Rotterdam.....June 25 Rotterdam.....July 2 Rotterdam.....July 9 Rotterdam.....July 16 Rotterdam.....July 23 Rotterdam.....July 30 Rotterdam.....August 6 Rotterdam.....August 13 Rotterdam.....August 20 Rotterdam.....August 27 Rotterdam.....September 3 Rotterdam.....September 10 Rotterdam.....September 17 Rotterdam.....September 24 Rotterdam.....September 30 Rotterdam.....October 7 Rotterdam.....October 14 Rotterdam.....October 21 Rotterdam.....October 28 Rotterdam.....November 4 Rotterdam.....November 11 Rotterdam.....November 18 Rotterdam.....November 25 Rotterdam.....December 2 Rotterdam.....December 9 Rotterdam.....December 16 Rotterdam.....December 23 Rotterdam.....December 30 Rotterdam.....January 6 Rotterdam.....January 13 Rotterdam.....January 20 Rotterdam.....January 27 Rotterdam.....February 3 Rotterdam.....February 10 Rotterdam.....February 17 Rotterdam.....February 24 Rotterdam.....February 29 Rotterdam.....March 6 Rotterdam.....March 13 Rotterdam.....March 20 Rotterdam.....March 27 Rotterdam.....April 3 Rotterdam.....April 10 Rotterdam.....April 17 Rotterdam.....April 24 Rotterdam.....April 30 Rotterdam.....May 7 Rotterdam.....May 14 Rotterdam.....May 21 Rotterdam.....May 28 Rotterdam.....June 4 Rotterdam.....June 11 Rotterdam.....June 18 Rotterdam.....June 25 Rotterdam.....July 2 Rotterdam.....July 9 Rotterdam.....July 16 Rotterdam.....July 23 Rotterdam.....July 30 Rotterdam.....August 6 Rotterdam.....August 13 Rotterdam.....August 20 Rotterdam.....August 27 Rotterdam.....September 3 Rotterdam.....September 10 Rotterdam.....September 17 Rotterdam.....September 24 Rotterdam.....September 30 Rotterdam.....October 7 Rotterdam.....October 14 Rotterdam.....October 21 Rotterdam.....October 28 Rotterdam.....November 4 Rotterdam.....November 11 Rotterdam.....November 18 Rotterdam.....November 25 Rotterdam.....December 2 Rotterdam.....December 9 Rotterdam.....December 16 Rotterdam.....December 23 Rotterdam.....December 30 Rotterdam.....January 6 Rotterdam.....January 13 Rotterdam.....January 20 Rotterdam.....January 27 Rotterdam.....February 3 Rotterdam.....February 10 Rotterdam.....February 17 Rotterdam.....February 24 Rotterdam.....February 29 Rotterdam.....March 6 Rotterdam.....March 13 Rotterdam.....March 20 Rotterdam.....March 27 Rotterdam.....April 3 Rotterdam.....April 10 Rotterdam.....April 17 Rotterdam.....April 24 Rotterdam.....April 30 Rotterdam.....May 7 Rotterdam.....May 14 Rotterdam.....May 21 Rotterdam.....May 28 Rotterdam.....June 4 Rotterdam.....June 11 Rotterdam.....June 18 Rotterdam.....June 25 Rotterdam.....July 2 Rotterdam.....July 9 Rotterdam

How Boston Is Linked in Name to Town Across the Ocean

FACTORS IN BOSTON, MASS., THAT BIND NEW WORLD TO THE OLD

Name Taken When City Was Place of Rudely Fashioned Dwellings—Site Chosen for Its Pure Springs—Many Buildings Preserved Memorials of Colonial Days

WITH the bright sunshine sparkling down from the strong blue of the sky upon its domes, spires and steeples, its schools, colleges and museums, its theaters, opera houses and concert halls, its smart shops, its costly residences, its parks, boulevards and esplanades, its wharves, factories and warehouses, its overhead, underground, surface and "sunken" railways, the city that sits so proudly upon the western shore of the Massachusetts bay in North America bears little resemblance to the Boston in 1660. These, with the Old State House, built in 1748, and Faneuil hall, the "Cradle of Liberty," in 1762-3, are located in the central district of Boston, running from the heart of what is one of its most densely populated tenement districts into its fashionable shopping streets. In them and the streets about them were enacted some of the most vital scenes in the history of the nation.

Nearby is the handsome "new" state house, the historic Bulfinch front of



The Old State House building, Boston, Mass., as seen from Washington street

Lincolnshire, Eng., for which it was named.

But entering the city and traversing its streets, he who comes from Boston in England will find a number of things in Boston, Mass., that link him with his own home and bind the olden days to the new. St. Botolph or Botolph, from which the name Boston is derived, he finds is the name of a street, a club, a cafe and is used to designate things that he eats and wears. If he proceeds up Boylston street to Copley square he will find in the open cloister of beautiful Trinity church, made famous by its association with Phillips Brooks, stones from the old St. Botolph church in London, Eng., presented by the authorities of that church to the new one across the ocean.

Moreover, Boston in America has a look, an "air," a something about it that distinguishes it as being the "most English" city in the United States. In spite of the density of its population, its commerce, its traffic, its extent, it has retained a certain homeliness that strangers have remarked almost immediately upon descending from the train or boat that first brought them into it.

When Boston received its name it consisted of a few rudely fashioned houses. Remembering the home in England, dear to their hearts, from which most of them had come, the name was decided upon by the court of assistants, sitting in Charlestown on the opposite side of the river, Sept. 17, 1630. The site of the present city was chosen as a place of settlement because of its pure springs. These and its beautiful situation and other attractions drew more and more people to it. Its rude huts were replaced by buildings of greater pretensions as the colonies grew and waxed prosperous. Some of these—of a much later date, however—still remain, carefully preserved as memorials of the day when the new country was still a part of the old. One of these is King's chapel, of special interest in some ways to the Englishman. The structure dates from 1734 and was modeled after an old London church, but the organization from 1686, the first Church of England organization in this country, established by commission of the King. Some of the original furniture is preserved in the church, although in 1787 this first Episcopal church in New England became the first Unitarian church and services are still conducted there by members of that denomination, representing some of the oldest Boston families. Christ church is the oldest church structure now standing in Boston, although it was the second Episcopal church. It was built in 1723 and within the year has been restored to what is as nearly its original appearance inside and out as records have made possible. It is a mecca for patriotic Americans. The Old South church building is another historic structure, erected in 1729 for a congregation "gathered" in

which was erected in 1795. Its hall of flags in its rich beauty and impressive solemnity reminds one of the magnificent memorial to Napoleon in Paris. The gilded dome of the capitol can be seen for miles around Boston, second in interest only to the obelisk that marks the site of the battle of Bunker Hill, the first great struggle in behalf of the idea of liberty upon which the United States was founded.

Surrounded on all sides by the clatter and clang of modern metropolitanism with its rush of business, its beauty and gaiety of art and fashion, these memorials of days gone by seem to unite more closely the people of the new country with the people of the old, accentuating their brotherhood and doing honor to the common virtues that have made both countries great.

While Boston is full of historic interest, dating back almost from the time when the first Pilgrims landed at Plymouth and including intellectual and artistic association and reminiscence of some of the world's greatest philosophers, poets, sages, statesmen and reformers, no city, probably, has kept more abreast of the times. From the few little houses nestled on the brow of the hill Boston enlarged its borders, bridged the river to Charlestown, annexed islands, filled in the marsh lands and built upon them, and now comprises within its borders the central district, the North End, the South and West Ends, Charlestown, the Back Bay, East and South Boston, Roxbury, West Roxbury, Dorchester, Brighton, Allston, Jamaica Plain, Hyde Park, all part of Boston proper. In reality a much broader territory is covered. Cambridge, Brookline, the Newtons, Chelsea and other towns are included in the metropolitan area. The population of Greater Boston is estimated at something like 1,500,000. The city seems fully awake and impressed with the possibilities awaiting the country upon the opening of the Panama canal. Millions of dollars recently appropriated for the construction of new piers and wharves along her waterfront and additional steamship lines soon to connect the port with Europe and other parts of the world, with tend to restore the commercial eminence of New England upon the sea. This makes more colorful the waterfront already storied and picturesque with its famous T wharf where the fishing boats come in, with their cargoes; Commercial wharf, where the lobster fisheries center, and India wharf, reminding of the time when Boston merchants built up their fortunes on a trade with the east in which the American clipper ship reigned supreme.

Perhaps no better example of the blending of colonial and modern times can be offered than where the Old State House, with its gilded English lion and unicorn, sacred to the memory of early statesmen and patriots, and the Boston subway cooperate. Above ground the original architecture of the building has

CUTTING ALFALFA CROP, PORTERVILLE, CAL.



PORTERVILLE, Cal.—Dairying and alfalfa production are among the industries of the rich district of which Porterville is the center. The scale upon which alfalfa is produced is shown graphically in the typical picture accompanying this story. Butter fat in the Porterville district always brings better than 30 cents per pound. Alfalfa production is cheap, as an abundant supply of water is available from the immense wells with which the dairy district is covered. Porterville is also the center and metropolis of the early orange district of California, which ships approximately \$3,000,000 worth of fruit annually.

POLICIES OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA ON CHINESE COMPARED

Prof. Paul H. Clements of University of Pennsylvania Tells How Dominion Has Profited by Republic's Lack of Judgment and Emphasizes Potentiality

With the extra session of the Sixty-third Congress beginning business, interest in questions dealing with the Orient and the United States, in so far as these concern alien immigration, is again acute. While the Canadian-Chinese problem is different from the problem before the American people, yet in some respects the situation has called for identical handling. In the following article a university man of acknowledged standing is quoted as to the way Canada is proceeding in the matter of oriental labor without offering affront to the new-born republic across the Pacific.

LIKE the United States, Canada faces the Orient and the East, and again like the North American republic, the Dominion government has its Asiatic problem in so far as it concerns the Chinese within its territory and the many thousands that would like to get in were there no barriers.

The Chinese problem of Canada, however, differs in many respects from the problem that has confronted the United States for years. The pioneer Chinese came to Canada in the beginning of the sixties for the same reason that the orientals were drawn to the United States—the discovery of gold. Then, in the eighties, the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway called for many laborers and the Chinese were welcomed as filling a great need. But the time came when there was an over supply of railroad workers, and in 1886 the Dominion government imposed a tax of \$50 per head upon the incoming Chinese.

In a study of "Canada and the Chinese: A Comparison with the United States," Prof. Paul H. Clements of the University of Pennsylvania writes in the Annals of the American Academy of Social and Political Science as follows:

Tax Levied

"By the census of 1894 there was a total of 9129 Chinese in Canada, and of this number 8910 resided in British Columbia. The capitation tax of \$50 was, however, too low to lessen appreciably the influx of orientals; therefore an increase to \$100 was determined upon, to take effect in 1901. Even this was declared by the people of British Columbia, the province most affected by the immigration, to be utterly inadequate, and a second commission was ordered by the government to make a thorough investigation. It was this commission of 1900 which recommended the increase of the capitation tax to \$300, the present ratio, and a law was accordingly enacted by the Canadian Parliament, to come into force in January, 1904, whereby the tax was raised to the specified amount, where it has since remained."

Professor Clements says that by Jan. 1, 1904, there were approximately 30,000 Chinese in Canada, and of these, 16,007 arrived after June, 1900. With the increase of the tax to \$500 the immigration became for a few years a negligible quantity. According to W. L. Mackenzie King of the royal commission appointed to inquire into the methods by which oriental laborers had been induced to come to Canada, the total number of newcomers between Jan. 1, 1904 and June 30, 1907, was 121. "To all intents and purposes," Professor Clements says, "Canada had become a closed country to the average Chinaman. Immigration had been effectively discouraged, and the orientals who had succeeded in coming to Canada prior to the enactment of the prohibitive tax were apparently the only ones who would be able to enter the happy land."

"This led, however, to an immediate readjustment of labor according to the conditions as they now existed, which contingency the legislators had no doubt been preserved as far as possible, while below the surface of the street there came and go train after train of electric carriers. Boston was a pioneer in underground transportation and today the system is extending gradually to surrounding towns.

Boston is planning to take an active, and prominent part in the festivities that are soon to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of continuous peace between Great Britain and the United States and is arranging already to extend its first hospitality next month to the delegates from the mother country whom she has invited to visit her for the making of preliminary arrangements.

failed to take into account. As the available supply was momentarily at a standstill, the people of British Columbia, of both races, awoke to the fact that Chinese labor in Canada was now limited, practically a static quantity and subject only to slight increase. The peculiar economic advantages thus accruing to the Chinese are ably expressed by the royal commissioner.

Quoting from Mackenzie King's report, Professor Clements continues: "The Chinaman who had landed in this country prior to January, 1904, discovered that the state, unwittingly perhaps, had by restricting further competition from without, created of his labor a huge monopoly. Without organization, without expense, without even agitation, every Chinaman became a unit in a labor group more favored than the most exclusive and highly protected trade union."

"Coupled with this was the fact, admitted by all unprejudiced critics, that the Chinese were the best laborers obtainable for many industries.

Works Both Ways

"The passage of this high tax rate was not received with unanimity of opinion by the Canadian people. Although beneficial and desirable in the main, it was inevitable, according to the law governing taxation and economic restrictions, that the act would cause some hardship somewhere. Foremost among those that suffered were the fruit growers who had taken up land in the extreme western provinces, in many cases direct from the government, with the reasonable expectation that they could depend upon Chinese labor to garner the immense crops."

Professor Clements aims to show how the owners of fruit ranches tried to get relief from the situation by presenting petitions to the Canadian Parliament, but without results. But against the momentary difficulty in regard to labor, there is presented the benefit accruing from the imposition of the increased tax. The abolition at one blow of the labor agencies and contractors that had made Chinese immigration a highly specialized field of investment was one of the good results.

"This undesirable traffic," says Professor Clements, "had continued under the \$50 tax and even under the \$100 tax, but with the necessary sum increased to \$500 the risks involved were too great to further consider the Chinese laborer a safe business proposition. The \$500 tax struck at the very root of the system, abolished it completely and ruined once for all this hitherto profitable trade in humanity, and this while the United States is still trying, with varying degrees of success, to break up the padrone and other contract labor systems by summary legislation, and devising schemes whereby the trade in Mexican peons in the southwest can be similarly reduced and ultimately destroyed."

Chinese immigration into Canada again increased between June 30, 1907, and March 31, 1908, due to reports circulated by orientals, who, on returning to their homes spread the news about the wonderful remuneration to be had for their labor in Canada. It was following this later influx of Chinese into the Dominion that racial feeling ran high in British Columbia.

Opposition Aroused

"Unfortunately," says Professor Clements, "this feeling, anti-Asiatic in origin and purpose, grew until a certain element of the white population of Vancouver proceeded to take matters in their own hands, the result of which was the deplorable September outbreaks, in which much property belonging to Chinese and Japanese residents was destroyed."

"The situation was a new one for the Dominion, although an old story and a sordid one at that. In the United States. It was a critical moment in the history of Canada, for not only her own

policy hinged upon the outcome, but the foreign policy of the entire British empire, penetrating every corner of the globe and on especially delicate foundations in the far east, was similarly involved.

"It is now the writer's pleasure," continues Professor Clements, "to comment on the magnanimous spirit, the truly Britanic sense of fair play, with which Canada met the difficulty and solved it, in a way which leaves a warm regard for this people."

Mackenzie King, long recognized as an expert in determining questions involving labor and industry was appointed a commissioner to find out what damages had been sustained by the orientals as a result of the Vancouver riots. Mr. King found that the total loss incurred by the Chinese was \$25,990 and upon his recommendations to pay to the Chinese an extra thousand dollars for legal expenses, Parliament without a word of protest paid over \$26,990.

The University of Pennsylvania investigator, commenting on this attitude of the Canadian authorities says: "This was applying the principles of Christianity in sincerity. What a contrast in this Canadian method of dispensing justice to aliens to our American system of shifting the responsibility for outrages against helpless foreigners from state government to federal and from federal government back to state, a continual seesaw ending only when the foreign government retires in disgust or when the United States is forced to make amends by a power sufficiently belligerent and capable to enforce its claims, as did Japan in the humiliating episode of the San Francisco school question, which ended in a diplomatic defeat for the government at Washington."

Difference in Terms

"Canada specifies no excluded class of Chinese except the kind applicable to all races necessarily found in the general immigration laws of both countries. All normal Chinese are freely admitted upon the payment of the tax. The United States definitely excludes all Chinese except those specifically exempted from the operation of the act, the same in Canada from paying the tax, as the diplomatic and consular corps, teachers, merchants, students and travelers. Canada exempts, the United States excludes, and between these two terms lies the great difference. Canada has found out that excluding, and thereby irritating the coming power of the far east, is not necessary.

"The \$500 tax easily cuts down immigration to the desired level, aided as it is by the requirement that no vessel can carry more immigrants than one to every 50 tons burden."

"It may be offered in extension of the United States that Canada has not been confronted with the entire gravity of the so-called Chinese question. That would be erroneous; if at all, Canada has had a situation of far greater complexity to solve than ever we were subject to even in the most grievous days of our mob outbreaks. Canada had, however, one great advantage, her legislative task being made far easier because by a study of comparative politics she was able to avoid and profit by our lack of judgment."

Professor Clements, in his summing up of the situation takes into account the change in administration at Washington and the possibility of an early recognition of the Chinese republic by the United States. "China," he says, "has at last reached the definite parting of the ways between the old and the new, and the Orient, self-sufficient for centuries, is now merging with the Occident to an extent unappreciated in America. Though there was nothing spectacular about the Chinese revolution, yet it accomplished its purpose, and today a new republic is waiting to be revealed to the family of nations. Young China has ceased to be a theory and is now a fact, a living, dynamic force of enormous potentialities."

DORCHESTER FOLK SEE PLAY

The Harvard Improvement Association of Dorchester celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary last night in Whittier hall, Center street, with an entertainment and dinner for members and friends. The play presented was entitled "The Low Cost of Living." The cast was composed of E. Mills Summer, William B. Hanna, William J. Drew, George F. Moulton, William E. McGerige, Charles Duckering, Clarence A. Bates, Miss Amy Wilkinson, Miss Harriet F. Wilkinson, Miss Claire G. Dinand and a quartet of singers.

LINCOLNSHIRE TOWN OF BOSTON BELIEVED ONCE ROMAN STATION

Seaport's Name Said to Have Been Derived from Monastery Erected on Site and Later Destroyed—Place Once Headquarters of Cromwell's Army

(Special to the Monitor)
BOSTON, Eng.—The little seaport town of Boston, Lincolnshire, from which the capital of the state of Massachusetts takes its name, is supposed to have been a Roman station in the province of Flavia Caesariensis, but of this there is little evidence.

According to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, St. Botolph, the so-called patron of sailors, founded a monastery on the site of the present town in 634, but this was destroyed by the Danes in 870. From

attempt was made to compensate for this by granting the town a charter of incorporation, and some years later Philip and Mary endowed it with 500 acres of land. During the civil war it was for some time the headquarters of Cromwell's army.

The principal building in the town is the parish church of St. Botolph, which was founded in 1309 and partly restored in 1837, at the expense of the inhabitants of Boston, Mass., as a memorial of their connection with it. It is one of the largest churches without aisles in England.



(Photo special, taken for the Monitor)
"Boston Stump," magnificent tower that rises to height of 290 feet and that resembles that of Antwerp cathedral

this place is said to have taken its name, Boston being a contraction of Botolph's town. After the Norman conquest it became a place of considerable importance, and in 1204 when the quinzime tax was imposed on the ports of England the sum paid by Boston was second only to that paid by London. During the reign of Edward III, it reached perhaps the height of its prosperity, when it was made by act of Parliament the staple for the wool and leather trade. This induced large numbers of merchants from the Hanseatic and other continental commercial cities to settle there, and the town quickly became one of the most important in the north of England.

This prosperity, however, was only short-lived, for the foreigners, who had never been popular with the townspeople, were finally, about the middle of the fifteenth century, obliged to leave, and from that time the town began to rapidly decline. The dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII, injured Boston considerably, although some

land, being 290 feet by 98 feet within the walls. The magnificent tower, known locally as "Boston Stump," rises to a height of 290 feet, and in style resembles that of Antwerp cathedral, being crowned with a similar octagonal lantern, the whole forming a landmark visible, on a clear day, 40 miles out to sea.

The manufactures of Boston consist chiefly of sail-cloth, canvas, sackcloth, leather, hats and bricks. The imports are chiefly from the Baltic, consisting for the most part of timber, pitch, tar, and hemp. There is also a very considerable trade in coal and manufactures coastwise. Foxe, the martyrologist, and Herbert Ingham, the founder of the Illustrated London News, to whom a statue was erected in 1892, were natives of Boston.

From the time of Edward IV. to 1885, Boston returned two members to Parliament, but after that year under the distribution act its representation was reduced to one. Its present population is about 21,000.

FLORENCE, S.C., IS CENTER FOR RICH CORN GROWING COUNTRY

FLORENCE, S. C.—Striking success has been achieved in corn growing in Florence county, the "corn king county of the world," both through boys' corn clubs and by modern methods under direction of the national agricultural department in cooperation with Clemson College.

This city is the clearing house of the Pee Dee section, through which the Pee Dee river flows, and is the largest city in what claims to be the richest farming section in the state and the greatest cotton and corn growing belt in the nation.

To Jerry Moore, a corn club boy, is accorded the world's record for amount of corn grown on one acre of land—228½ bushels. Farmers who are following expert directions, according to the Florence chamber of commerce, raised more than 17,000 bushels of corn on 290 acres of land in Florence county, an average of a little more than 62 bushels an acre, some of them growing an average of 127 bushels on 10 acres.

Chamber of commerce officials say that farmers appear to be awakening to the possibilities of the soil for corn, and that they are paying considerable attention to

the cover crop plan for rebuilding the soil and lessening the amount of fertilizer used. To stimulate this movement a national bank has offered a prize of \$150 to the farmer producing the best results and the largest profit from three acres devoted to cover rotation.

Tomato clubs have been organized in the county, many of which last year showed a possibility of 20 tons to the acre. Miss Pearl Currin canned 1258 quarts of tomatoes from one-tenth of an acre. Recently a canning association was organized, among the farmers near the city, and a plant which will handle tomatoes, sweet potatoes, pumpkins and other vegetables is being built.

The Florence chamber of commerce asserts that never before have agricultural activities been so pronounced or prospects so promising in South Carolina as now. The need of Florence county is said to be a large number of white farmers who will emphasize the necessity of dividing large plantations into smaller holdings. Lands range in value from \$25 to \$150 per acre, not including some near the city which is held awaiting the city's growth. Florence is on two railroads and has five banks.

MR. BRYCE TO VISIT CHINA

WASHINGTON—James Bryce, the retiring British ambassador, has arranged to leave Washington with Mrs. Bryce about the end of the month for the Far East, going by rail to San Francisco and thence by steamer. He expects to visit Peking while the new Chinese Constituent Assembly and Legislature is in session.

OVER CANAL FLIGHT PROPOSED

PANAMA, C. Z.—Robert Fowler arrived from San Francisco, on Monday with a hydroaeroplane and a motion picture operator. He will try to fly along the canal, from the Pacific side and descend to the Atlantic. He intends to take pictures of the canal. He hopes to make the trip in one hour.

GOVERNOR IS CABETS' GUEST

PORTLAND, Me.—Portland high school cadets held their annual dance tonight when they will have as special guests of honor, Governor Haines, the commander-in-chief of the national guard of Maine and other state officials. Governor Haines arrives at noon and stays at the Falmouth hotel.

RHODE ISLAND POSTMASTERS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Representative Gerry has recommended to Postmaster General Burleson the appointment of the following Democrats for postmasterhips in this state, and their names will be sent to the Senate: James Brennan at Riverpoint, James S. Scully at Crompton and Thomas H. Galvin at East Greenwich.

President Wilson Reads His Message on Tariff to Congress

ALL PRIVILEGE MUST END, SAYS PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson's First Message to Congress Declares Only New Principles of Action Will Save Country From Final Hard Crystallization of Monopoly

WASHINGTON.—Prompt action on the tariff to meet the "radical alteration in the conditions of economic life" and "new principles of action to save the country from a final hard crystallization of monopoly" were urged upon Congress by President Wilson this afternoon in his first message delivered by himself from the rostrum of the House before a joint session of both branches.

In addressing the Congress, President Wilson said:

I am very glad indeed to have this opportunity to address the two houses directly and to verify for myself the impression that the President of the United States is a person, not a mere representative of the government, hailing Congress from some isolated stand of jealous power, sending messages, not speaking naturally and with his own voice;—that he is a human being trying to cooperate with other human beings in a common service. After this pleasant experience, I shall feel quite normal in all our dealings with one another.

I have called the Congress together in extraordinary session because a duty was laid upon the party now in power at the recent elections which it ought to perform promptly, in order that the burden carried by the people under existing law may be lightened as soon as possible and in order, also, that the business interests of the country may not be kept too long in suspense as to what the fiscal changes are to be which they will be required to adjust themselves. It is clear to the whole country that the tariff duties must be altered. They must be changed to meet the radical alteration in the conditions of our economic life which the country has witnessed within the last generation.

While the whole face and method of our industrial and commercial life were being changed beyond recognition the tariff schedules have remained what they were before the change began, or have moved in the direction they were given when no large circumstance of our industrial development was what it is today. Our task is to square them with the actual facts. The sooner that is done the sooner we shall escape from suffering from the facts and the sooner our men of business will be free to thrive by the law of nature (the nature of free business) instead of by the law of legislation and artificial arrangement.

Protection Point Passed

We have seen tariff legislation wander very far afield in our day—very far indeed from the field in which our prosperity might have had a normal growth and stimulation. No one who looks the facts squarely in the face or knows anything that lies beneath the surface of action can fail to perceive the principles upon which recent tariff legislation has been based. We long ago passed beyond the modest notion of "protecting" the industries of the country and moved boldly forward to the idea that they were entitled to the direct patronage of the government.

For a long time—a time so long that the men now active in public policy hardly remember the conditions that preceded it—we have sought in our tariff schedules to give each group of manufacturers or producers what they themselves thought that they needed in order to maintain a practically exclusive market as against the rest of the world.

Consciously or unconsciously, we have built up a set of privileges and exemptions from competition behind which it was easy by any, even the crudest, forms of combination to organize monopoly; until at last nothing is normal, nothing is obliged to stand the tests of efficiency and economy, in our world of big business, but everything thrives by concerted arrangement. Only new principles of action will save us from a final hard crystallization of monopoly and a complete loss of the influences that quicken enterprise and keep independent energy alive.

Must Abolish Privilege

It is plain that those principles must be. We must abolish everything that bears even the semblance of privilege or of any kind of artificial advantage, and put our business men and producers under the stimulation of a constant necessity to be efficient, economical, and enterprising, masters of competitive supremacy, better workers and merchants than any in the world. Aside from the duties laid upon articles which we do not, and probably can not, produce, therefore, and the duties laid upon luxuries and merely for the sake of the revenues they yield, the object of the tariff duties henceforth laid must be effective competition, the whetting of American wits by contest with the wits of the rest of the world.

It would be unwise to move toward this end headlong, with reckless haste, or with strokes that cut at the very roots of what has grown up amongst us by long process and at our own invitation. It does not alter a thing to upset it and break it and deprive it of a chance to change. It destroys it. We must make changes in our fiscal laws, in our fiscal system, whose object is development, a more free and wholesome development, not revolution or upset or confusion. We must build up trade, especially foreign trade. We need the outlet and the enlarged field of energy more than we ever did before. We must build up in-

dustry as well, and must adopt freedom in the place of artificial stimulation only so far as it will build, not pull down.

Judgment to Be Used

In dealing with the tariff the method by which this may be done will be a matter of judgment, exercised item by item. To some not accustomed to the excitements and responsibilities of greater freedom our methods may in some respects and at some points seem heroic, but remedies may be heroic and yet be remedies. It is our business to make sure that they are genuine remedies. Our object is clear. If our motive is above just challenge and only an occasional error of judgment is chargeable against us, we shall be fortunate.

We are called upon to render the country a great service in more matters than one. Our responsibility should be met, and our methods should be thorough, as thorough as moderate and well considered, based upon the facts as they are, and not worked out as if we were beginners.

We are to deal with the facts of our own day, with the facts of no other, and to make laws which square with those facts. It is best, indeed it is necessary, to begin with the tariff. I will urge nothing upon you now at the opening of your session which can obscure that first object or divert our energies from that clearly defined duty.

At a later time I may take the liberty of calling your attention to reforms which should press close upon the heels of the tariff changes, if not accompany them, of which the chief is the reform of our banking and currency laws; but just now I refrain. For the present I put these matters on one side and think only of this one thing—of the changes in our fiscal system which may best serve to open one more the free channel of prosperity to a great people whom we would serve to the utmost and throughout both rank and file.

CONGRESS HEARS PRESIDENT READ OWN MESSAGE

(Continued from page one)

chatter was succeeded by silence as he said:

"The House will now be in order and the chaplain will offer prayer."

The members on the floor and the spectators in the galleries arose as the Rev. Henry N. Couden, the chaplain of the House, offered prayer.

Scene Picturesque

The scene was picturesque. There was only one case of favoritism. That was the failure to provide for the man "in the street." Admission to the Capitol building was by card, but those cards were distributed by favor. There were men and women who had stood in line since shortly after dawn whose only claim was that they wanted to see the President. But all they had was a brief glimpse caught as the closed car drew up in front of the entrance, and a slender figure alighted and was whisked through a heavily guarded entrance.

The officials of the Capitol insisted that they had been compelled to take care of the members of the legislative body and their families and friends. They received the pasteboards, and when all these had been passed out there was none for the men and women whose only claim to preference was that they were Americans.

Yet there was little complaint. The big crowd that gathered on the lawns and side-walks about the massive building was patient. They were the type seen at every great spectacle. It did not take much to satisfy them. When the blue-coated officials pushed them back, they gave way. They cleared a path for their more fortunate brethren and sisters—and there were far more women than men—and even though they may have seemed to have a sigh of envy they took their disappointment in good part.

Mrs. Marshall Arrives

Inside of the Capitol there was a scene of animation. The regular guards had been augmented. The crowd was so great that when Mrs. Marshall, wife of the vice-president arrived, she was held up at the door. The vice-president had furnished his wife and two friends with blue tickets, granting admission to the public gallery only. After being rebuffed by one warder after another, Mrs. Marshall was finally recognized by a newspaper correspondent and she said to him: "I am Mrs. Marshall, cannot you help me out? I have three tickets here which were given me by my husband but they do not seem to be worth the paper they are printed on."

Mrs. Marshall was escorted to one of the officers and after a time was admitted and a place found her in the executive gallery. Her friends, however, could not be accommodated there. They sat in Representative Flood's office across the hall.

Shortly after 12 o'clock Speaker Clark explained to the members the arrange-

ments for receiving the President. The two rows of seats in front had been reserved for the senators and this "aisle of emptiness" seemed much out of place in comparison with the crowded gallery. The wait was long, and finally Representative Clayton of Alabama moved for a brief recess. On the vote there was a general chorus of noes in jocular tones, but Speaker Clark declared the motion carried.

President at Capitol

Upon reaching the Capitol President Wilson was rushed from the south door to the House private elevator. He was accompanied only by the secret service men. He stepped into Speaker Clark's office for a moment, to be welcomed by Representatives Underwood, Palmer and Mann. At 12:28 o'clock the President stepped into the House chamber, amid great applause. He walked from Speaker Clark's office through the rear entrance to the House, passing through the Democratic lounge room.

In the seats directly in front of the speaker's desk sat Senators Vardaman, Gore and Gallinger, and across the aisle sat Senator Hughes. The entire assemblage arose as the President and his escort entered from the side-aisle. President Wilson stood in the aisle in front of the desk while Speaker Clark said: "Gentlemen of the joint assemblage, it gives me great pleasure to introduce the President of the United States."

After leaving the House chamber, the President stepped briskly to the speaker's office to get his high hat. There he chatted with the reception committee, Vice-President Marshall and Senator Kern. He remained only five minutes, and hastened to his automobile to return to the White House.

Mrs. Wilson and the women of the cabinet, who viewed the scene from the President's private gallery, entered a west door, and departed through the throngs of spectators.

Flour leader Underwood was recognized to move for the printing of the usual 5000 copies of the tariff bill. A brief and monotonous discussion of legislative routine was begun and only the crowded galleries remained to indicate that a remarkable historical incident had been achieved.

Democrats Caucus

The House Democrats met in secret caucus today to consider the Underwood tariff bill. Their session was expected to last until nearly midnight. The caucus formally met at 11 o'clock and then adjourned until this afternoon.

While a free-for-all discussion, scheduled by schedule, was planned in the caucus, its approval was expected. The Democrats did not plan to decide today whether a single bill or several tariff bills should be submitted.

Hand-bills explaining the domestic tariff revision program were given the Democrats in caucus. Organization of the House committees promised to provoke a caucus contest. Mr. Underwood is opposed to organizing any but the rules, mileage and accounts committees at present, but many members are demanding immediate reorganization of all committees.

While the Democratic majority in the House is sufficient to secure tariff revision by single bill or by a series of bills embracing separate schedules, the situation in the Senate admittedly is different as sectional interests already have produced alignments which make the question of method all-important.

Seven of the 10 Democratic members of the Senate finance committee, headed by Chairman Simmons, told the President Monday that an attempt to put through a single bill would be hazardous. With all schedules molded in a single bill, they argued that the opponents of separate schedules, feeling a certain response to the will of their constituents who might be adversely affected, would unite and the whole measure could be defeated.

The President heard in detail the arguments advanced for a schedule-by-schedule revision, and decided to consult again with Representative Underwood, leader of the House, who favors the single bill process.

Later in the day the President talked the situation over with Mr. Underwood. The latter declared as he left the White House that the President was still undecided and that no conclusions had been reached. The President's disposition is to await developments.

Mr. Underwood said the caucus of House Democrats today would begin to consider items, and that the question of reporting a single bill from the ways and means committee or segregating those portions around which opposition centers would not have to be decided immediately.

If it should become apparent that a single bill cannot pass, it is not unlikely that the President will consent to a segregation of the sugar schedule, providing for a duty of 1 cent, with the free-in-three years from the rest of the bill.

This it is believed would insure the passage of the great bulk of tariff reforms by the Democrats in the Senate, while the sugar schedule would be pulled through with the aid of Progressive-Republican votes. The Louisiana senators are being urged by their constituents to oppose ultimate free sugar and are said to have the support of other Democratic members of the Senate.

Just what opposition to the bill might be expected from those who are against free wool is not apparent. Senator Ashurst, who had been reported as ready to vote against the bill because it provided for free wool, denied on the floor of the Senate that he had any such intention. When there has been little time for the Senate to study the measure, definite ex-

TARIFF CHANGES PROPOSED BY THE UNDERWOOD BILL

ARTICLES ON FREE LIST

Raw Wool	Cheap Printing Paper	Laths
Boots and Shoes	Sewing Machines	Pickets
Potatoes	Fish	Staves and Shingles
Cotton Bagging	Broom Handles	Other Lumber Products
Leather	Clapboards	Coal
Wood Pulp	Posts	Meats

ARTICLES ON WHICH RATES ARE REDUCED

Common Soap	Wrapping Paper	Cod
Pocket Knives	Manufactures of India	Seal and Whale Oils
Razors	Rubber	Woven Fabrics
Scissors and Shears	Manufactures of Wool	Maple Sugar and Refined Syrups
Knives and Forks	Carpets	Sugar Candy
Cotton Cloth	Manufactures of Silk	Manufactures of Paper
Cotton Clothing	Jute	Gunpowder
Blankets and Flannel	Rough Marble	Felt Hats
Knit Shirts and Underwear	Marble Articles	Granite, Building Stone
Ready-Made Clothing	Granite, Building Stone	Watches

pressions of opinion are expected by the end of the week, and in the meantime the caucus of House Democrats is expected to present a solid front in favor of the contents of the bill.

The bill was referred back Monday to the ways and means committee, where Republican members for the first time will have an opportunity to pass upon its provisions. No report will be made by the committee, however, until after the Democratic caucus considers it.

Some of the members of the ways and means committee majority favor a schedule revision, but are aligned with others in acting as a unit for pressing the committee bill as it stands.

RAILWAY MEN FOR ARBITRATION

BUFFALO, N. Y.—In connection with the International Railway Company strike 18 arrests have been made so far. W. B. Fitzgerald, union leader, issued a statement this morning in which he publicly put the men on record in favor of arbitration. President E. G. Connette, for the railway company, refused to discuss the subject of arbitration. It was expected W. Mahon, international president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, would arrive here some time today and take full charge of the strike, particularly in the effort to bring about an arbitration of the difficulty between the union and the company.

NEW CHANNEL TO BE OPENED

BUFFALO, N. Y.—It is said the opening of the new Black Rock harbor channel and ship lock will take place soon after navigation opens, which is semi-officially April 15. Col. James G. Warren is said to be planning to invite the officials of the Lake Carriers Association and of other large marine interests on the lakes to take a trip on the first boat that goes through the locks.

EXCHANGE REFORM BILLS PASS

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Levy Stock Exchange reform bills recommended by Governor Sulzer passed the Senate on Monday without opposition. They now go to the Governor. One of the bills would prevent "wash sales" by making it a felony to inflate or depress stocks by fictitious purchases. The other bill strengthens the law against bucket shops.

MR. TRUETTE TO PLAY

Everett E. Truette will be organist at the recital given tonight at Symphony hall for members of the New England Guild of Organists. The program is as follows: Prelude in B minor, Bach; pastorale in E, Tomheille; suite in G minor, Truette; "Lamentation," fugue in D, Guilman; "Romance," Lemare; Scherzo, Bassi; theme and finale, Phiele.

RAISIN GROWERS CONTRIBUTE

FRESNO, Cal.—Raisin growers and business men in this city subscribed \$100,000 in stock in the California Associated Raisin Company, the growers' corporation which aims to stabilize the raisin market. This makes \$800,000, or \$50,000 more than needed to make valid the crop contracts signed by nearly 5000 growers.

TOWN INCREASES HIGHWAYS FUND MANCHESTER, Mass.—In addition to the \$25,000 previously appropriated, \$3000 was granted by the town meeting here, Monday night for highways. The report of the committee recommending adopting school gardens was accepted and \$300 appropriated.

WORK SHOP IN PINES ON SHORES OF POND



Industrial school building of Old Colony aggregation of craftspeople

LEADERS PREDICT CURRENCY MAY CARRY EXTRA CONGRESS SESSION INTO NOVEMBER

WASHINGTON.—Like the Sixty-first and the Sixty-second Congresses—both in the Taft administration—the Sixty-third Congress, which began its work on Monday, will be in almost continuous session for the two years of its existence. The present session will run along until August, or even September, this being the estimate of the leaders in both houses. Speaker Clark says September, and Chairman Underwood is inclined to the same date. The regular session, which will convene next December, will last until the middle of the summer of 1914, and then will come the short session, from December, 1914, to March 4, 1915.

The summer session of the present year will be the sixth in as many consecutive years, and the long session of next year will make the seventh. Congress has not quit business on March 4, of the alternate year since the middle of the second Roosevelt administration, and the increasing number and importance of public questions makes it difficult to see how there are ever to be long summer vacations in the future.

Greater point is thus being given year after year to the need for an amendment to the constitution which will provide for annual sessions of Congress, beginning in January, to continue until public business has been disposed of. This would do away with the biennial short session and not only change the time of the meeting of Congress, but also the time of the inauguration of Presidents.

The present special session has been called, as of course is widely known, for the particular purpose of revising the tariff, and thus carrying out one of the specific planks of the Baltimore platform. The Democrats have said that the tariff was responsible in a measure for the high cost of living. If there should be time, the session may take up the currency question, but this will depend entirely upon situations that have not yet become manifest. Should the currency be taken up, there is reason to believe that the session may last until October or even November.

The Democrats make no secret of their desire to dispose of as much controversial business as possible at the present session, leaving the session of next winter, which will run along at least half way into the off campaign year, as free from this kind of work as possible. The memory of what happened to the Republican party in connection with the McKinley tariff is still fresh in the minds of politicians in all parties, and no matter which party is in power the temptation is increasingly great to tackle questions which have a large political side at a special session coming at a time farthest removed from a general election.

Few revisions of the tariff in recent times have resulted well for the political party responsible for them, and that fact no doubt is having something to do with the purpose of the Democrats.

CAPE COD UNION AIMS TO REVIVE COLONIAL CRAFTS

Organization Holds Its Annual Meeting and Elects Officers—Supports Industrial School

BOURNE, Mass.—The Old Colony Union, a society of the woman residents of Cape Cod, with a membership of 500, taking in people in the towns from Wareham to Harwich, recently held its annual meeting at its club house and industrial school buildings here.

The union was organized two years ago by Mrs. Francis C. Green, in an effort to revive the old colony crafts. The club house is located on one of the beautiful freshwater ponds which are so numerous on the cape, and with an industrial school building and two cottages for teachers, make an interesting group of buildings.

At the meeting the morning was spent in hearing committee reports, voting on amendments to the constitution and electing officers for the coming year. At noon a luncheon was served in the clubhouse and tables were arranged in all of the downstairs rooms. About 100 had luncheon, the proceeds from which are to go toward the work of the industrial school. At 2 o'clock the meeting was again called, when the announcement of the election returns were made and addresses delivered. The speakers of the day were C. H. Ellinwood, Y. M. C. A. secretary for Barnstable county; Judge Edward S. Ellis of the district court; Mrs. James J. Storow of Boston, who had with her Mrs. Gibbs and three other young ladies who illustrated her talk, showing the value in teaching the folk dancing; Miss Helen M. Hill, director of the union, closing the meeting with a short address.

The financial statement of the union showed that it has paid all expenses for the year, besides paying for the two cottages and \$500 on account of the school building; that the school work was paid for by contributions made by the summer residents, and that the year closes with stock on hand and balance in the bank amounting to about \$4500.

The officers elected for the new year are as follows: Mrs. Robert Ryder, president; Mrs. Esther Swift, vice-president; Mrs. Sarah Moody, treasurer; Miss Helen M. Hill, secretary; and eight district vice-presidents and an executive committee of three.

to get the tariff off their hands as quickly as possible, so the country may have a long time prior to a general election in which to pass judgment upon it. The McKinley tariff was passed upon before it had been a law 30 days, which fact, Mr. McKinley always declared, had more than anything else to do with its rejection. The tariff now to be constructed will be a law 15 to 18 months before the general elections of 1914.

It is interesting to note the regularity with which political parties in this country have put themselves out of House control through tariff revision. The Republicans were defeated in 1882, following the enactment of the tariff commission bill. The McKinley tariff lost them the House in 1890, and the Aldrich-Payne tariff in 1910. The Democrats lost the House in 1894, following the enactment of the Wilson-Gorman tariff, which, like the McKinley tariff, went to the people without sufficient opportunity to be understood. The exception to this very general rule was the Dingley tariff of 1897, which was enacted just before the Spanish war presented a number of new and important issues to the country.

The new Congress is unique in the fact that the majority of the members of all political parties are strongly progressive in their views. The Progressive party as such has only a small number of adherents in the House, and but one in the Senate, Poindexter of Washington, but a majority of the Democrats and Republicans in both houses are probably progressive in tendencies. The program of the Progressives generally is to support all the progressive policies of President Wilson, which seems to assure a body of progressive legislation such as has not been enacted since progressivism became a national issue. The President believes that the leading problem of the day are economic and not partisan, and should not be considered exclusively from a partisan standpoint, and in this belief the Progressives in Congress in the main agree.

Excepting only the war Presidents, no occupant of the White House has faced a more difficult task than that now faced by President Wilson. His first and perhaps his greatest problem is the tariff. If he can solve that in a way that will preserve the integrity of his party and retain the confidence of the country the remainder of his administration should be comparatively easy-going. The situation is the more interesting because the Democratic party has not been in full control of the government for 20 years.

Following is a summary of the more important matters which the new administration and Congress must face, either at the present session, or next winter:

The canal problem, including the "free ship" protest of Great Britain. The canal will be opened during the Wilson presidency, prior to which a civil government for the canal zone must be established.

The crusade for federal appropriations for good roads, which will be taken up again next winter. The Wilson administration will probably have to determine what part, if any, the federal government is to have in the work of constructing public highways.

The recent inundation in the Middle West will accentuate the question of river and harbor improvement, and, in the opinion of numerous experts, result in an entire change in the government policy of making appropriations for this kind of work. This new situation will come before Congress next winter, and he one of the big questions of that session.

The interpretation of the Philippine independence plank of the Baltimore platform.

Citizenship for Porto Rico. Amending the Sherman anti-trust law and in a general way enacting legislation that will satisfy the demands of the country. This question, with the tariff and the currency, constitute the great triad of questions which the new administration will have to take up.

A proposed constitutional amendment limiting Presidents to a single term of six years.

Anti-injunction and other labor legislation. The Page educational and vocational bill, which went through both houses during the recent session, but was lost because the committee on conference could not agree.

Various important questions which have been raised in connection with the general policy of federal conservation, including the question of whether the federal government ought not to relinquish this work to the states.

The question of whether to submit a proposed amendment to the constitution providing for the direct election of President and Vice President.

Completing the work of legislation with regard to campaign contributions. Whether the commerce court is to be retained. Present appropriations do not carry the court beyond the end of the present fiscal year, June 30.

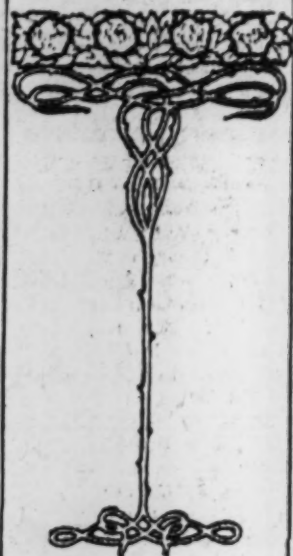
A workmen's compensation act. Repeal of the Canadian reciprocity statute.

The Owen bill providing for the direct election of federal judges.

The Bristow bill providing for a national initiative and referendum. Legislation providing for the opening of Alaska.

Recodification of the patent laws. Woman's suffrage. Reorganization of the militia. Creation of a council of national defense.

A Daily
Paper
for the
Home



4

Editions
Each
Week
Day



Falmouth
and
St. Paul
Streets

The
Christian
Science
Monitor



4

Editions
Each
Week
Day



Boston,
Massachu-
setts,
U. S. A.

The sincere representa-
tive of the press is
the newspaper which
really aims to safeguard the people's
interests. In carrying out this pub-
lic duty it uses its best talents in
reviewing all subjects of public con-
cern judiciously and constructively;
in standing for what it believes to
be for the good of all openly and
courageously; in presenting the
news that is news—and reports of
scandal, crime and morbid por-
trayal of disaster should have no
place in the newspaper that goes
into the home—in giving the buying
public and the advertiser a square
deal in its advertising columns, and
in devoting liberal space to topics of
interest both to those in professional
walks as well as to the general reader
As this newspaper continues to try to print a
daily journal which is up to this standard, it
seeks to merit the public's confidence in and
acceptance of its product only as it capably
fills so high a place in the world's work,
and continues to prove its fitness to occupy it

BOSTON BAPTIST
SOCIAL UNION
ELECTS OFFICERS

Acknowledgment of the \$1005 legacy from S. Newton Cutler to the Boston Baptist Social Union was made at its annual meeting and dinner in Ford hall last night.

More than 300 members were present, and William E. Blodgett of the First church, Woburn, the only nominee for president, was unanimously elected. Other officers elected are: John Moseley of Needham church and Albert L. Scott of the First church, Newton Center, vice-president; Ray G. Holing of Old Cambridge church, secretary; William G. Burbeck of First church, Newton Center, treasurer; A. L. Walker, Silas C. Bentley, L. W. Hazen, H. W. Smith, F. T. Field, P. W. Wood, G. Sumner Woods and G. W. Jeffrey, directors; George H. Holmes and Edmund Cogswell, auditors; Albert H. Curtis and W. H. Bree, trustees; C. N. Bentley, J. L. Harbort, Stephen Moore, A. E. Gates and E. F. Bickford, members of the committee on Christian work; F. P. Daly, member of Boston Baptist and City Mission Society merged with the Massachusetts Baptist Society, term expiring in 1918.

BOSTON GROUP IN
MODERN LANGUAGE
SOCIETY TO MEET

New England Modern Language Association announces a meeting for the Boston group on Saturday, April 12 at 2:30 p. m. in room 23 of the Walker building, Boylston and Clarendon streets. Dr. Charles H. Thurber, syndic of the Harvard University Press, will speak on "Advice to Experts by a Common Person." Dr. August Frenn of the Columbia grammar school of New York will discuss "Development of the Gogman Vocabulary Under Classical Instruction," and M. Henri F. Micolau of Brown University will discuss "Practical Use of Phonetic Transcription in the Teaching of French Pronunciation." The meeting is open to any one interested in modern languages. The tenth annual meeting of the association will be held Saturday, May 10, in the Walker building. There will be morning and afternoon sessions and luncheon at the Technology Club. A program of unusual interest is being prepared.

HONORS AWARDED
AT MELROSE H. S.

Lorne B. Holsman, principal of the Melrose high school, today announced the honors for the senior class. Miss Miriam Segal was selected as valedictorian, leading the class in scholarship. Fred Stearns was appointed salutatorian, while Miss Katherine Rand and Miss Mildred White will give the graduation essays. The next 10 on the honor list, in the order rank, are: Miss Gertrude Bond, Miss Ruth Hawley, Miss Carla Kennerson, Miss Katherine Ellis, Leroy Fitz, Stanley J. Chisholm, Franklin Aleton, Miss Vesta Woodman, Miss Dorothy Carrie and Harry Ferreri. The graduating class yesterday elected the other class officers. They are: Marshall, Fred S. Moore, Jr., historian; Nelson Sanford, presentations; Miss Carla Kennerson; prophesy; Miss Katherine Ellis; statistics; Edward Page; story of Washington trip, to be taken by the pupils this month, Miss Ruth Hawley.

CHARLESTOWN TO
ASK FOR TUNNEL

Citizens of Charlestown voted to advocate the removal of the elevated structure in Charlestown and the constructing of a tunnel to take its place, at a meeting of the Charlestown Improvement Association last night. The removal of the elevated structure will be urged before Mayor Fitzgerald and members of the city council at the district "town meeting" to be held in the Charlestown high school next Monday night. It was also voted that the association urge the Charlestown members of the Legislature by letter to vote for the removal of the structure when the resolution is presented on Beacon hill.

MASONS HONOR
LEGISLATORS

Nine senators and more than 50 representatives attended the annual "legislative" reception of St. Johns Masonic lodge in Masonic Temple last night. In the many years that this lodge has conducted these receptions there have never been so many visitors. Fully 150 were unable to find even standing room. There are members of the lodge in both branches of the Legislature this year. They are Past Master David I. Montague, a senator and Channing Cox, a representative.

FRAUD OUT OF STRAUS CASE

NEW YORK.—According to Collector Loeb, Secretary of the Treasury McVeagh, Assistant Secretary Curtis, Attorney-General Wickersham and United States District Attorney Wise, the firm of I. Straus & Sons, china importers, was not guilty of any fraudulent practices in connection with the test suit brought by the government against it.

N. P. PLANS A BRANCH LINE

CENTRALIA, Wash.—According to a report the Northern Pacific railroad purposes to commence construction of a branch for the Tacoma-Portland main line, the new road to connect with the main line at Olney and run to Spirit Lake via Toledo. The same report says that there probably will not be more than one road reach Toledo in the year, as it is now a race for one of the unopened territories in the state.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

NEW YORK HERALD.—That was an inspiring scene at New Haven . . . when William Howard Taft arrived to assume his duties as Kent professor of law. The student body was out in force to give him rousing welcome, and gave it in characteristic Yale fashion. In a broader aspect, too, the event is inspiring. What could more clearly reveal the genius of American institutions than the spectacle of a chief executive, on laying aside the onerous duties of official life, accepting a professorship in one of our great institutions of learning, there to lead a life of further usefulness by devoting his talents to the education of young men? It is an interesting coincidence that Professor Taft has been succeeded in the presidential chair by a man whose life's work has been that of professor in another of our great institutions of learning. Perhaps these two facts will lead to a better understanding of the American spirit on the part of the people of other lands.

NEW YORK PRESS.—No argument is needed to prove the backwardness of Americans in providing for the future expansion of their cities. They have allowed suburbs to grow up at haphazard, knowing all the while that it means infinite trouble, large expense and inferior city building some day. Political obstacles and the usual jealousy between town and country are considered sufficient excuses to warrant the abandonment of almost every weak effort at development for the future as fast as it is put forth. When a city, therefore, sees the light and prepares to do itself justice by actively demanding a share of control of suburban growth so that the needs of the future as well as of the present may be conformed with it, it sets an example that ought to be a distinct encouragement to other communities. Philadelphia shows signs of being equal to its opportunity in this matter. A municipal planning bill which has been favorably reported by a House committee at Harrisburg is backed by an influential body of public opinion in Philadelphia bold enough to call for advisory power concerning all suburban developments within 25 miles of that city. The bill provides for a commission to advise in regard to harmonizing and unifying plans for physical improvement and for health and general welfare within the 25-mile radius, the territory thus included being legally constituted the "suburban metropolitan district." Another clause empowers the commission to employ experts on street planning, sanitation, parks, housing and other related subjects, thus assuring good advice to the local authorities in carrying out any project dictated by the needs of rapid growth. If Philadelphia, with a population of 1,550,000, feels impelled to look thus far ahead, how much greater is the need in the case of cities whose areas are much less, though population may be pressing hard on their boundaries? Every street of an outlying district laid on the wrong lines, every false step in regard to water supply, sewerage, paving and the other common concerns of a population, means that a mistake must be rectified some day.

DETROIT FREE PRESS.—One of the factors in the rise of prices, that many economists, but not all, believe to be the chief influence at work, is the increase in the gold supply, and its effects are measured in a table put forth by the British Board of Trade and reproduced in a late consular report. The purchasing power of the pound sterling and of the American dollar is shown in this table to have declined steadily since 1890, until it has dropped to about two thirds of what it was then. Where a dollar would have bought in 1897 an amount of the 23 articles enumerated that may be reckoned at 100, it would have bought in 1912 an amount of the same article that would be reckoned at only 63 by the same scale. This world-wide influence is at least one of the subjects that could be investigated by an international conference on the cost of living, and while the results of its operation cannot be checked by any less force than a falling off in gold production—an event difficult to effect and not altogether desirable if it could be effected—it may be possible to consider alleviating methods. The conference could discuss plans under consideration for cooperative effort, for aid to farmers and other devices that will offset the growing force of gold, and even these possibilities afford ample warrant for the proposed inquiry.

RHODE ISLAND MAY
MAKE 36TH STATE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—This state has the opportunity today of being the thirty-sixth and deciding state to ratify the constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of United States senators. The resolution has passed the House and is ready for Senate action as soon as the committee having it in hand reports it.

BOARD RAISES SALARIES

BROCKTON, Mass.—Members of the board of aldermen Monday night refused to accept the recommendation of the finance committee, placing the salary of the chairman of the highway commission at \$400, and raised the sum to \$1800. The board also raised the salary of the third member of the commission from \$200 to \$300, but accepted the recommendation of the committee, which placed the salary of the clerk at \$300.

D. A. R. PLANS RECEPTION

State officers of the Massachusetts Society of D. A. R. will have charge of the next reception at the society headquarters, 9 Ashburton place, April 28.

D. R. CHILDREN TO MEET

Children of the junior chapters of the Massachusetts Society of Daughters of the Revolution will have an afternoon party at the Hotel Vendome, April 19.

Classified Advertisements

RATES PER LINE.—For advertisements with cuts: For 1 to 15 lines (per insertion) \$2.10. For 15 to 30 lines (per insertion) \$1.65. For 30 or more times (per insertion) \$1.40. For advertisements without cuts: For 1 to 15 lines (per insertion) \$1.40. For 15 to 30 lines (per insertion) \$1.10. For 30 or more times (per insertion) \$0.90.

FARM LANDS—CANADA

GET YOUR CANADIAN HOME FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC; one-twentieth down—balance in 10 equal annual payments; loan up to \$2000 to improve your farm—can be paid off in 20 years; six per cent interest; good, rich land in Western Canada—for every kind of farming—from \$11 to \$20 an acre; this offer only to farmers or men who will actually occupy or improve the land; we supply best live stock at actual cost—give you the benefit of expert work on our demonstration farms—equip you with a Ready-Made farm prepared by our Agricultural Experts if you don't want to wait for a crop; all these lands on or near railways—near established towns; FREE BOOKLETS on Manitoba, Alberta or Saskatchewan. Address B. J. THORNTON, Colonization Agent, 112 West Adams St., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE

JUST ISSUED, contains 500 descriptions and illustrations of real estate. BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

LIST your properties now for quick sales; no charge unless sold. Send for descriptive blank. DEPT. C. BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 50 N. Market St.

FARM MORTGAGES

I offer to investors high grade farm mortgages on improved irrigated farms. Interest and principal collected free of charge and careful attention given to all matters in connection with these loans. Write.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your applications. MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 235 Washington St.

CALIFORNIA LANDS

SURVEYS AND REPORTS made for intending investors in California lands and securities by a civil engineer, 25 years' exp.; refers to any San Francisco bank. DAVENPORT BROMFIELD, Bankers Investment Bldg., San Francisco.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

PASADENA residences, lots, suburban homes; ORANGE GROVES; farm lands; country estates. J. W. WRIGHT & CO., Pasadena.

APARTMENTS TO LET

55 WESTLAND AVE.—Furnished and unfurnished apartments, 2, 3 and 4 rooms, all modern imp. Appl. Janitor, or tel. Main 22.

OUTCOME OF ROAD BILL AWAITED

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—One of the most important measures with which the Legislature has yet to deal is the bill calling for the issuance of \$400,000 bonds, of which amount \$150,000 is to be set aside for the construction of a new trunk line running from the Connecticut river to Portsmouth. The route to be followed by this across the state highway will include Keene, Peterborough, Wilton and Milford and thence to Nashua, from Nashua to Manchester, following the state road already constructed, and then starting from Elm and Hanover streets in Manchester and extending to Portsmouth by way of Exeter.

SCHOOL BOARD IN
FIRST MEETING

John F. Gadsby was elected president of the Cambridge school board last night to succeed James V. Valley, receiving three votes to John W. Bradley's two. Mr. Gadsby became a candidate recently after a break with his Democratic colleagues, Messrs. Valley and Bradley. He was supported by the two Republican members, Miss Florence Lee Whitman and Charles A. Reynolds, whose vote with his own elected him. The new board held a conference today with Mayor Barry and City Solicitor Ayward on the matter of payment of bills amounting to about \$8000 in excess of the amount allowed under the \$5 appropriation limit by the former board.

MAYOR URGES AID
FOR GRAND TRUNK

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Support for the Grand Trunk by private capital was urged by Mayor Joseph H. Gainer of this city last night before the Providence Rotary Club at the West Side Club. Said the mayor: "The Grand Trunk railway has apparently little hope of gaining the support of the state for finishing the Palmer-Providence extension and the only hope seems to lie in the backing of private capital. "It is the duty of such organizations as yours, to arouse interest in the campaign to bring the Grand Trunk to Providence and you ought to urge the private capital of Providence and Rhode Island to investigate the offer and, if just, to invest."

D. A. R. PLANS RECEPTION

State officers of the Massachusetts Society of D. A. R. will have charge of the next reception at the society headquarters, 9 Ashburton place, April 28.

D. R. CHILDREN TO MEET

Children of the junior chapters of the Massachusetts Society of Daughters of the Revolution will have an afternoon party at the Hotel Vendome, April 19.

D. A. R. MAKE GIFT

Old South chapter, D. A. R., voted to appropriate \$75 for the central chandelier of the Massachusetts room in Continental hall, Washington, at the meeting yesterday.

Business efficiency was the topic of discussion at the assembly luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today at the American house.

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED—10 rooms, 8 large bedrooms; hot water heat; electricity; 2 fireplaces; 2 ball rooms; laundry, basement; from July 1st to Oct. 1st, 1900. MRS. ALICE E. HINES, 204 Park Ave., Charlevoix, Mich.

BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVES

A THOROUGH business man and successful sales manager solicits correspondence with firms desiring a live representative in St. Louis and the middle West. Correspondence solicited with European firms desiring representation in this country. Address S. E. H. Monitor office, Boston.

BOOKS

HIGHEST PRICES paid for Standard Lectures, Burton Holmes' Travelogues, Ridpath's Histories, Encyclopedia Britannica, Book of Knowledge, Century dictionaries; fine sets and complete libraries in any number of volumes; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE, Williams building, 348 Washington St., Boston.

HATTERS

WILLIAM R. HAND, Practical Hatter, 10 AVERY ST., few doors south of Adams House. Straw and Panama Hats bleached and retinted. Soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned, dyed and retinted. Hats banded and bound while you wait. Best work. Street floor.

CLOTHING

HIGHEST PRICES PAID for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing, evening dresses, jewelry, old gold, silver, other personal property, will call; pay cash. M. DE GRUOT, 347 Tremont St., Tel. 906-M Tre.

PACKING AND STORAGE—RICHMOND

FURNITURE, china and Wedding presents packed and shipped with care. Phone Mad. 3262. JACOB L. LAUF, Richmond, Va.

LAWYERS

WILLIAM C. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law—Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

CLEMMENT V. HULL

Attorney-at-Law—Cleveland, O. 406 Engineers Bldg.

JOHN C. HIGHWAY

Attorney and Counselor at Law—Central National Bank Building, St. Louis

G. G. RIPLEY, Lawyer

PEYTON BUILDING, SPOKANE, WASH.

JOB P. LYON

221 Walker Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

PATENTS

PATENTS PROCURED. Ideas developed. C. R. SMITH & CO., 413-415 Prospect Bldg., Cleveland, O. Main 3093.

POULTRY

4000 South Rhode Island Feeds; eggs for hatching, \$1 per 15, 6 settings for \$3. BERTON A. EDWARDS, Beloit, Wis.

SALESMEN WANTED

HIGH CLASS stock Salesmen wanted in all sections for an eastern trust company; unusual opportunity for both salesmen and investors. Address R. J. ALLEN, manager, 35 Wall St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED for a quick, easy to sell proposition that offers 100 per cent profit to agents; this is strictly A1, bona fide proposition. M. J. CALLAHAN & CO., 704 N. Randolph St., Champaign, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT—Credit man, holding responsible position, desires to change executive and capable, 27 years old, would require one or two weeks' notice. B. F. Box 88, Malden, Mass.

DAYTON, (O.) ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 117 East First Street

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES—DAYTON, O.

Bell Phone Main 1639 Home Phone 4639

CLEANSERS—DAYTON, O.

THE Fenton Cleaning Co. CORNER FOURTH AND LUDLOW STS., DAYTON, OHIO. We call for your work.

TAILORS—DAYTON, O.

LOU HAUCK THE TAILOR THAT PLEASES Third floor U. B. Bldg., DAYTON, OHIO

DENTISTS—DAYTON, O.

DR. A. T. WHITESIDE, Dentist, Calahan Block, N. E. Corner 3d and Main Sts.

Dayton Advertisers

using the Monitor may have their advertising classified with that of other Dayton advertisers by addressing MR. LOUIS C. SCHANTZ, 704 Commercial Building, Dayton, Ohio.

The Christian Science Monitor

Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 433 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

Summer Property

If you would rent or sell summer property, cottages, camps, farms, shore or country residences—or secure summer boarders, why not attractively describe what you have in the Monitor? Its readers are now ready to make summer plans, and your advertisement in the paper, which they read each day, will tell your story at a most opportune time.

The cost of inserted once or twice in 1.00 per inch per insertion; if inserted 3 times or more, 1.40 per inch per insertion. All other spaces in direct proportion.

Advertisements average 75 words to the inch.

Address

ADV. DEPT., CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

MARZIPAN The delicious German confection in natural colored fruit forms, or plain; prepared from granulated almonds; 50.00 a pound postpaid. C. A. SCHULTZ, 1437 Wells St., Chicago. Tel. North 1706.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

SHOES—CHICAGO

HOLDEN'S SHOES Chicago, Illinois FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY Established over 45 years. Our Style Book free on request. Shoes from \$2.00 to \$10.00.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN Painting, Decorating, Paints, glass, wall paper. Telephone North 1623. 1230 Clybourn Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO RENT—619 Woodland Park, Chicago (Private Park, 34th and Cottage Grove); I. C. and Cottage Grove service; 20 min. to loop; modern, 6 and 7 room, all light, 800 and \$70; furnished if wished; no children. Phone Douglas 5162. McWHIRNEY CASTLE, owner.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—For the summer; furnished 3 or 4 room apartment; 2nd in family. Phone Edgewater 209.

OFFICES—CHICAGO

PRACTITIONER desires to rent part of office. Apply suite 540, 81 E. Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

DENTISTS

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE 5015 N. Clark Street Chicago Phone Edgewater 2531

DR. FRANKLIN HART

1000 Masonic Temple Phone Central 5801 CHICAGO

LAWYERS

ELIJAH C. WOOD Attorney and Counselor 25 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 433 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

Advertisements

Intended to appear in all editions of

Saturday's Monitor

Should reach The Monitor office

Not Later Than Friday Afternoon

To insure proper Classification.

DAYTON, (O.) ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 117 East First Street

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES—DAYTON, O.

Bell Phone Main 1639 Home Phone 4639

CLEANSERS—DAYTON, O.

THE Fenton Cleaning Co. CORNER FOURTH AND LUDLOW STS., DAYTON, OHIO. We call for your work.

TAILORS—DAYTON, O.

LOU HAUCK THE TAILOR THAT PLEASES Third floor U. B. Bldg., DAYTON, OHIO

DENTISTS—DAYTON, O.

DR. A. T. WHITESIDE, Dentist, Calahan Block, N. E. Corner 3d and Main Sts.

Dayton Advertisers

using the Monitor may have their advertising classified with that of other Dayton advertisers by addressing MR. LOUIS C. SCHANTZ, 704 Commercial Building, Dayton, Ohio.

The Christian Science Monitor

Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 433 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

Summer Property

If you would rent or sell summer property, cottages, camps, farms, shore or country residences—or secure summer boarders, why not attractively describe what you have in the Monitor? Its readers are now ready to make summer plans, and your advertisement in the paper, which they read each day, will tell your story at a most opportune time.

The cost of inserted once or twice in 1.00 per inch per insertion; if inserted 3 times or more, 1.40 per inch per insertion. All other spaces in direct proportion.

Advertisements average 75 words to the inch.

Address

ADV. DEPT., CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass.

PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISING

Persons may leave advertisements at 1713 Sansom Street, Room 431

Gowns Tailoring

Inook 3221 WALNUT STREET. GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS

LANDENBERGER BROTHERS

... Tailors ... SUITS \$25.00 AND UP 107 NORTH 12TH STREET Opposite New Hotel Hanover.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Gaede Importer GOWNS Ready-to-Wear TAILORING AND DRESSMAKING MILLINERY LINGERIE—WADE CORSETS 1732 CHESTNUT STREET

DORNER'S MILLINERY SHOP

Renowned for Exclusive Designs in Artistic Millinery at Moderate Prices 1124 SOUTH BROAD ST.

DELFT WARE—PHILADELPHIA

Booklets and Cards For All Occasions in Dutch and Other Designs. The Dutch Shop Things Beautiful from Foreign Shores. 130 SOUTH 13TH STREET

FLORISTS—PHILADELPHIA

FLORIST Wedding Bouquets Designs and a Specialty. HAAS Flowers for a Specialty. 2902 GERMAN TOWN AVENUE Phone Keystone-Park 5150D Flowers sent by Parcel Post

DECORATION

ARTISTIC WALL PAPERS DRAPERIES, RUGS, FURNITURE KIER-TEUPE & COMPANY 41 South 15th Street

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY—PHILA. PA.

TYPEWRITING, substituting, multi-graphing. S. J. HURF, 1033 Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

BOARD AND ROOMS—PHILADELPHIA

ON MAIN LINE—Single room for gentleman, good table; near station and golf links. Box 43, Merion Sta., Pa.

PHILADELPHIA

Advertising for the Monitor will receive careful and immediate attention and may be sent directly to the Monitor's Philadelphia Representative MR. E. DANIELL, 1713 Sansom St., Room 431

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 1608 First National Bank Bldg.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

McALPIN'S Are Now Showing the Authentic Modes in Women's Spring Apparel The McAlpin Store 1000 First National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

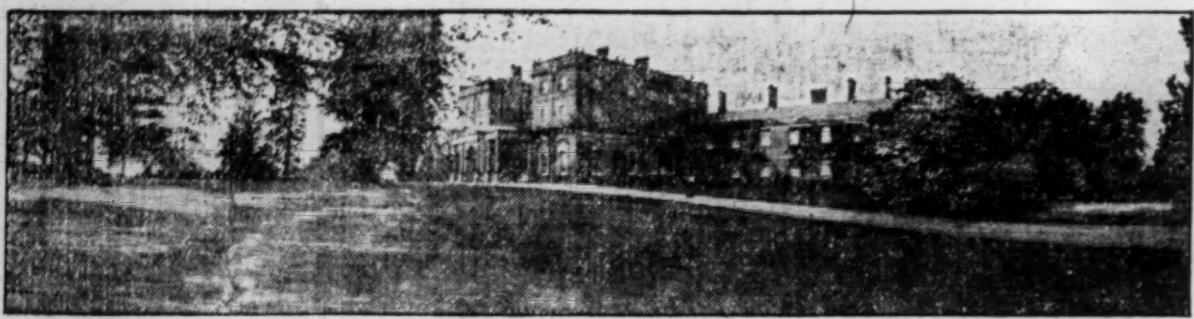
Mrs. M. G

European Classified Advertisements

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has generally produced satisfactory results and opened up new fields for business. Scale of Charges: Per Inch—Single column, 1 or 2 insertions, 6s. per insertion; 3 or more insertions, 5s. per insertion. With Block—Per inch, single column, 1 to 12 insertions, 7s. 6d. per insertion; 13 to 25 insertions, 6s. per time; 26 or more times, 5s. per time.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOUSES FOR SALE



FERNE, SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE, ENGLAND. Fine country seat with about 5000 acres of land. Excellent shooting. Hunting with three packs of hounds. Mansion standing in well wooded park of about 200 acres stone built, with entrance hall opening into large inner hall; drawing room, morning room, dining room, library, study, billiard room, three bedrooms, six bathrooms, six closets, with all modern conveniences, electric light, good water supply, refrigerating and laundry plants. Compact and ample offices on ground floor. Extensive grounds and well stocked gardens. Good stable accommodation and motor garage. Village and telegraph office 1 1/2 miles, station 5 1/2 miles. The above estate for sale, subject to lease with four years still to run. For full particulars apply to 20, MONITOR OFFICE, 14 ST. PETER'S SQUARE, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

CURTAINS—NOTTINGHAM

PEACH'S LACE CURTAINS.—New descriptive book post free. 450 examples from actual makers. Imperial Patent Hem Curtains, new straight edges. Casement Fabrics, Mullins, Cretonnes, Household Linens, 8 PEACH & SONS, 203 The Looms, Nottingham.

PICTURES FOR SALE—CHESTER

FOR SALE
FINE GALLERY PICTURE, 5ft. x 8 ft., by John Opie; title: "St. Catherine Rescued from the Fire"; exhibited Royal Academy 1798. Now at SHERRATS ANTIQUE STORE, Bridge Street row, Chester, England.

BRADFORD

DYEING AND CLEANING

High Class Dyeing and Dry Cleaning
H. PRESTON, BRADFORD
VAUGHAN STREET, Telephone 1906.
Costumes, Blouses, Suits, etc.,
Dry Cleaned in Superior Style.
Also at HARRINGTON, 5 Park Road (Tel. 1041);
KEIGHLEY, 1 Bow St.; SKIPTON, 8 Delmont St.; OTLEY, 40a Boro Gate.
BRADFORD OFFICES: 15 Manningham Lane, 285 Legrams Lane, 32 Carlisle Road, 184 Lillcroft Road, 138 Otley Road, 25 Little Horton Lane.
Your patronage respectfully solicited.

STAINED GLASS

The BRADFORD STAINED GLASS AND LEADED LIGHT WORKS
Decorative Glass for All Purposes.
W. LAZENBY & SON, Ltd.
26 to 34 Northgate, Bradford

RESTAURANTS

The TOKIO CAFE AND RESTAURANT CO., Ltd.
Bradford, Yorkshire, England
PIECE HALL YARD—Near Exchange.

CLOTHING PURCHASED

WANTED—Ladies' gentlemen's and children's CLOTHING.—Good prices paid for suitable articles. Business address: MRS. DUNLOP, 10 Tennyson Place, BRADFORD.

FIRST TEXAS FLAG MADE BY WOMAN FROM SILK DRESS

Eveline DeWitt Name of Girl Who Sewed Together Standard in 1835, Says Descendant

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The story of the first Texas flag made was told in a letter received from Mrs. Narcissa DeWitt Chenault of Gonzales, Tex., says the Express. The flag to which she refers is the well-known "Come and Take Me" standard that was flown by the brave little company of Texans who defended a single cannon from a force of Mexicans at Gonzales in 1835, at which time Santa Anna had ordered the Texans disarmed and all cannon in their possession confiscated. The flag was made by Mrs. Chenault's ancestor, Eveline DeWitt, daughter of Impresario Green DeWitt, who colonized Gonzales county, and whose name figures prominently in Texas history.

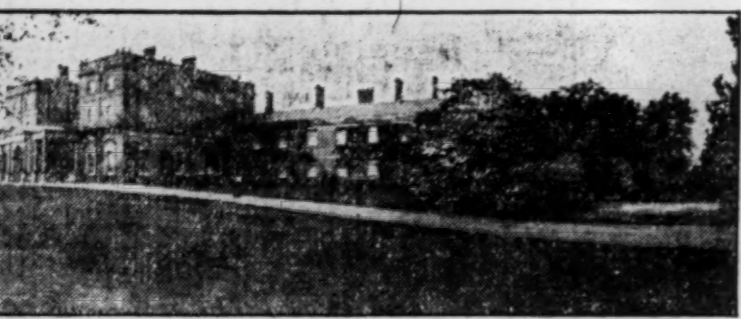
A force of Mexicans had been despatched to take possession of the cannon at Gonzales and the men in the town, few in number compared with the Mexican force, determined that they would not give it up. The Mexicans were approaching the town from the opposite side of the river, and to quote Mrs. Chenault's letter, "DeWitt's men felt that they had no small thing to face." Mrs. Chenault continues:

"In those days women had to be brave and patriotic. On this memorable occasion Eveline DeWitt, filled with patriotism, was thinking what she might do to help the Texans. On the spur of the moment it flashed through her mind to make a flag and put thereon a dare. So she took her only silk dress, tore the widths apart, sewed and pressed it out nicely, and drew on it the figures of a large five-pointed star and of a cannon. Under the cannon she inscribed the words, 'Come and Take Me.' The flag was hoisted on a long sycamore pole so that the enemy could see it plainly."

The enemy did see it and had cause to remember it afterwards. They did not take the dare nor the cannon, however. This flag was used throughout the struggle for Texas independence which soon followed. It was tattered away and cherished for many years in the family until it finally crumbled into dust. The flag that some years ago hung in the Alamo, says Mrs. Chenault, was only a fanciful copy of this one.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOUSES FOR SALE



FERNE, SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE, ENGLAND. Fine country seat with about 5000 acres of land. Excellent shooting. Hunting with three packs of hounds. Mansion standing in well wooded park of about 200 acres stone built, with entrance hall opening into large inner hall; drawing room, morning room, dining room, library, study, billiard room, three bedrooms, six bathrooms, six closets, with all modern conveniences, electric light, good water supply, refrigerating and laundry plants. Compact and ample offices on ground floor. Extensive grounds and well stocked gardens. Good stable accommodation and motor garage. Village and telegraph office 1 1/2 miles, station 5 1/2 miles. The above estate for sale, subject to lease with four years still to run. For full particulars apply to 20, MONITOR OFFICE, 14 ST. PETER'S SQUARE, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

CURTAINS—NOTTINGHAM

PEACH'S LACE CURTAINS.—New descriptive book post free. 450 examples from actual makers. Imperial Patent Hem Curtains, new straight edges. Casement Fabrics, Mullins, Cretonnes, Household Linens, 8 PEACH & SONS, 203 The Looms, Nottingham.

PICTURES FOR SALE—CHESTER

FOR SALE
FINE GALLERY PICTURE, 5ft. x 8 ft., by John Opie; title: "St. Catherine Rescued from the Fire"; exhibited Royal Academy 1798. Now at SHERRATS ANTIQUE STORE, Bridge Street row, Chester, England.

BRADFORD

DYEING AND CLEANING

High Class Dyeing and Dry Cleaning
H. PRESTON, BRADFORD
VAUGHAN STREET, Telephone 1906.
Costumes, Blouses, Suits, etc.,
Dry Cleaned in Superior Style.
Also at HARRINGTON, 5 Park Road (Tel. 1041);
KEIGHLEY, 1 Bow St.; SKIPTON, 8 Delmont St.; OTLEY, 40a Boro Gate.
BRADFORD OFFICES: 15 Manningham Lane, 285 Legrams Lane, 32 Carlisle Road, 184 Lillcroft Road, 138 Otley Road, 25 Little Horton Lane.
Your patronage respectfully solicited.

STAINED GLASS

The BRADFORD STAINED GLASS AND LEADED LIGHT WORKS
Decorative Glass for All Purposes.
W. LAZENBY & SON, Ltd.
26 to 34 Northgate, Bradford

RESTAURANTS

The TOKIO CAFE AND RESTAURANT CO., Ltd.
Bradford, Yorkshire, England
PIECE HALL YARD—Near Exchange.

CLOTHING PURCHASED

WANTED—Ladies' gentlemen's and children's CLOTHING.—Good prices paid for suitable articles. Business address: MRS. DUNLOP, 10 Tennyson Place, BRADFORD.

FIRST TEXAS FLAG MADE BY WOMAN FROM SILK DRESS

Eveline DeWitt Name of Girl Who Sewed Together Standard in 1835, Says Descendant

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The story of the first Texas flag made was told in a letter received from Mrs. Narcissa DeWitt Chenault of Gonzales, Tex., says the Express. The flag to which she refers is the well-known "Come and Take Me" standard that was flown by the brave little company of Texans who defended a single cannon from a force of Mexicans at Gonzales in 1835, at which time Santa Anna had ordered the Texans disarmed and all cannon in their possession confiscated. The flag was made by Mrs. Chenault's ancestor, Eveline DeWitt, daughter of Impresario Green DeWitt, who colonized Gonzales county, and whose name figures prominently in Texas history.

A force of Mexicans had been despatched to take possession of the cannon at Gonzales and the men in the town, few in number compared with the Mexican force, determined that they would not give it up. The Mexicans were approaching the town from the opposite side of the river, and to quote Mrs. Chenault's letter, "DeWitt's men felt that they had no small thing to face." Mrs. Chenault continues:

"In those days women had to be brave and patriotic. On this memorable occasion Eveline DeWitt, filled with patriotism, was thinking what she might do to help the Texans. On the spur of the moment it flashed through her mind to make a flag and put thereon a dare. So she took her only silk dress, tore the widths apart, sewed and pressed it out nicely, and drew on it the figures of a large five-pointed star and of a cannon. Under the cannon she inscribed the words, 'Come and Take Me.' The flag was hoisted on a long sycamore pole so that the enemy could see it plainly."

The enemy did see it and had cause to remember it afterwards. They did not take the dare nor the cannon, however. This flag was used throughout the struggle for Texas independence which soon followed. It was tattered away and cherished for many years in the family until it finally crumbled into dust. The flag that some years ago hung in the Alamo, says Mrs. Chenault, was only a fanciful copy of this one.

MANCHESTER

HATTERS



"TWEEN" HATS
Humor the shape of the head to a sense of delightful ease
The ONLY Felt Hat that is made in HALF SIZES
A SHAPE for every FACE and a SIZE for every HEAD
None Genuine unless bearing this Design
SOLE MAKERS
J. Moores & Sons, Ltd.
DENTON, NR. MANCHESTER

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

MISS EMILY FOLLOWS, L.R.A.M.
Pupil of Mr. Egon Petri, has vacancies for piano pupils. Special terms for young children. Pupils prepared for exams 130, Dickenson Road, Rusholme, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

HARROGATE

SWEETMEATS

Famed for more than 70 Years

FARRAH'S Harrogate Toffee
A really delicious Sweetmeat (Candy)
Only makers
JOHN FARRAH, Ltd.
HARROGATE

SCHOOLS

Clifton House School
HARROGATE
PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS (7 to 14½ YEARS)
Illustrated Prospectus on application to the Principal, MR. J. WALTER NUTTALL.

TAILORS

High-Class Tailoring
Suits to measure from 3 Gns
Costumes to measure from 3½ Gns
JACKSON BROS.,
21 Station Square, HARROGATE.

COAL

ARMITAGE & KETTLE
WELL, 24, Oxford Street, HARROGATE.

DUBLIN

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
DIXON'S DUBLIN
"Favourite" Soap
A pure free-lathering household soap in tablets.
DIXON'S DUBLIN
"Arbutus" Toilet SOAP
Specially suitable for the complexion.
May be obtained from THE NEW IRISH DIRECT SUPPLY, VICTORIA ST., LONDON, S.W., and from any of MESSRS. LEVERETT & FRY'S Establishments.

IRISH LINEN

We Are Specialists in
Irish Hand Embroidered LINENS
Handkerchiefs, Tea Tray and Slide-board Cloths, Bedspreads, Sheets, Pillow Covers and Shams, Irish Hand Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, 8s. 6d., 9s. 11d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s. 17s. 6d., 21s. to 75s. per dozen, Irish Hand Embroidered Linen Tea Cloths, 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 11s. 7s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 17s. 6d. to 65s. each.
SWITZER & CO., Limited
GRAFTON ST., DUBLIN, IRELAND

STATIONERS AND BOOKSELLERS
Combridge Ltd.
18 AND 20 GRAFTON STREET
DUBLIN
Coloured Mezzotints

BLACKPOOL
BOOT BUSINESS FOR SALE
FOR SALE—Good boot business, with good repairing and clogging department; house adjoining. Apply, 25 Wyre Grove, Central Road, BLACKPOOL.

POULTRY FOOD
REID'S SPECIAL CHICK MIXTURE, 12s. cwt.; fowl mixture, 9s.; poultry or chicken meal, 16s. 6d.; carriage paid. George Street Mill, BLACKPOOL.

GROCERIES AND DRAPERIES
FOR BEST grocery and drapery goods, home made bread and confectionery. EASTWOODS, Newcastle av., BLACKPOOL.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS
MISS ASHCROFT, L.R.A.M.—Pianoforte playing taught; correspondence lessons in L.R.A.M. paper work. Derby rd., BLACKPOOL.

APARTMENTS
BLACKPOOL—Mrs. Sheard, 61, Albert rd., clean, homely apartments, near Central station and sea.

MANCHESTER

HATTERS



"TWEEN" HATS
Humor the shape of the head to a sense of delightful ease
The ONLY Felt Hat that is made in HALF SIZES
A SHAPE for every FACE and a SIZE for every HEAD
None Genuine unless bearing this Design
SOLE MAKERS
J. Moores & Sons, Ltd.
DENTON, NR. MANCHESTER

SEEDSMEN

DICKSON & ROBINSON
SEEDSMEN TO H.M.
"THE KING OF ENGLAND"
GARDEN AND FARM SEEDS
BULBS, PLANTS, ROSES, ETC.
Catalogues post free anywhere.
MANCHESTER

INTERIOR DECORATIONS

SMALL & SILBURNE
ART DECORATORS,
PAINTERS AND PAPERHANGERS
8, St. Peter's Square, MANCHESTER
Also at 120 Burton Rd., WEST DIDSLEY

WOOD PRESERVATIVES

THE ORIGINAL BRITISH WOOD PRESERVATIVE
ACTIVE & F. F. Lumber, ropes, etc., and the prevention of dry rot, fungus, dampness in walls, etc., is a valuable and reliable method of preserving wood.
Beware of cheap imitations that are only a waste of money.
Manufactured only by
JOHN DICK & SONS, 4 CROSS ST., MANCHESTER
Contractors to H. M. Government, N.T. 1890 City T.A. "Delight, Manchester"

RESTAURANTS

MANCHESTER
MACLURKINS
Genuine Scotch Shortbread
2s. 6d. tins, by post 2s. 10d. (90 cents)
The Real Thing
ADDRESS: NEW ROYALTY RESTAURANT, 41 PRINCESS ST., MANCHESTER, ENG.
Lunches and Teas Always Ready

COTTON GOODS

LANCASHIRE COTTON GOODS
Manchester firm of Merchants are open to buy all classes of Piece Goods on a buying commission basis and give all the advantages of branch establishment here. Apply A. 10, Monitor Office, 14 St. Peter's Square, Manchester.

WATERPROOFS

"PHREEDONAH" REGD.
THE WORLD'S PRE-EMINENT WATERPROOF
For Reliability and Distinctive Style.
Role Makers
Herbert Harrison, Ltd. GENTLEMEN'S SUITS FROM 63s.
51 MOSELEY ST. MANCHESTER
A smart slip-on for everyday wear.

LADIES TAILOR

High Class Tailor 47 Mosley St. a Costumier MANCHESTER Specialty

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY

TYPEWRITING and shorthand offices—Legal, literary, commercial, copying, MISS WILKINSON, Union Bldg., 45 Fountain Street, Manchester, Eng. Tel. City 1045.

ROCHDALE

GLOVES
LADIES' SERVICEABLE
Chamois Gloves
Easily Washed
PER 2s. 6d. PAIR
POST FREE
HOYLE & CO., ALBION HOUSE, ROCHDALE, ENG.

ACCOUNTANT AND ESTATE AGENTS

HUGH OLDHAM
F.C.R.A., F.A.A.
Accountant and Auditor
Estate and Insurance Agent
Newgate, ROCHDALE, Tel. 200.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY

TYPEWRITING, Duplicating and Copying of every description. MISS OLDFHAM, Newgate, ROCHDALE, Telephone 200.

LONDON

FURNITURE AND DECORATION



EDWARD PARKER LTD.
FURNITURE—DECORATION
LONDON
39 and 41 Brompton Road
Knightsbridge, S.W.
PHONE No. 290 WESTERN

LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB

FAIRFAX COURT

Ladies' Residential Club

FRENCH CHEF

Charming Home, situated on sunny corner of large open green square. Fine neighborhood. Easily accessible to all parts. Furnished and unfurnished rooms with breakfast and dinner from 25s. and 23s. respectively; general rooms, Young ladies chaperoned. Telephone. Tennis. Highest references essential. Address Secretary.

MILLINERY

Smart Millinery

FROM £1.0

Miss Threadingham

188 SLOANE STREET, LONDON, S.W.
(Over Best's Trunk Shop)

MILLINERY Smart French hats for all occasions. Original and up-to-date. Always a large selection at moderate prices. Lightness and comfort a special study. Renovations, Petticoats and various oddments.
"LLERRAF"
20A Alfred Pl. West, So. Kensington Sta., London, S.W.

LAUNDRIES

Old Oak Farm Laundry

3, Bloemfontein Avenue, Shepherd's Bush, W.
Tel.: 494 CHISWICK
Best family work only. Hand washed. Electric fittings preventing fumes and dust. All clothes altered in dry air. Cleaners. Managers: MRS. PURDY
DYEING AND CLEANING in all its branches.

DRESSMAKING

FRENCH DRESSMAKER

MADAME PATEAU

150, Queen's Road, Bayswater, London, England
Moderate Terms

MME. ADELIN, French dressmaker; smart cut; works at home or at ladies' houses; 4s. 6d. per day; well recommended. 82 Northumberland pl., Bayswater, London, W.

"LYDIA" COURT DRESSMAKER—8 Artillery Mansions, Victoria st., London, S.W. Day and Evening Gowns from 4 guineas. Blouses, Teagowns and Under-skirts.

DRESS AGENCY

DRESS AGENCY

FARGAINS, Paquin, Lucille and others; Parisian model costumes, third cost; superior chic garments purchased. Address 147A Park Mansions Arcade, nearly facing Knightsbridge Tube, London, S.W.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

HELEN NOLDI

DRAMATIC SOPRANO

Concerts, Oratorio, "At Homes."
Voice Culture (del cant method).
Stage Training.
24A Harrington rd., So. Kensington, London

VIOLIN—PIANOFORTE

MISS EVA ELSLIE has a few vacancies for pupils. 5, Moore st., Cadogan Gardens, S.W.

ELOCUTION

CATHERINE ST. CLAIR—Highly recommended teacher of elocution; moderate terms; schools attended; voice production and deportment a specialty. 6 Elsham rd., Kensington, LONDON, W.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

SCHOFIELD & CO.

17, Hanover Sq., London, W.
DECORATORS, PLUMBERS,
ELECTRICIANS, PAINTERS, ETC.
Phone Mayfair 3918.
All principal lamps stocked.
Small Orders Carefully Attended To.

DENTISTS

MR. A. BYERS FLETCHER
has removed his Dental Rooms from 10, Portman Square, London, W., to 14, MANDEVILLE PLACE, MANCHESTER SQUARE, LONDON, W.
Telephone: 6079 Mayfair

DOMESTIC HELP

CHARWOMAN and waitresses, good references. MRS. THEOBALD, 18, St. Anna's Villas, Royal Cres., Holland Park, W.

LONDON



EDWARD PARKER LTD.
FURNITURE—DECORATION
LONDON
39 and 41 Brompton Road
Knightsbridge, S.W.
PHONE No. 290 WESTERN

READING APPLIANCES

POST FREE
U.K. 11s
U.S.A. \$3.25

Read in Comfort
The REFERENCE
is a portable folding book-rest, for use in ANY CHAIR at THE TABLE or when READING IN BED.
PARRIDGE & COOPER, Ltd.
191-192 Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

BOOK AND ART STUDIOS

THOMAS HAWKINS
Book and Art Studio
20 UPPER BAKER ST., LONDON, N.W.
BOOKS, CARDS, EMBLEMS, BIBLES
Catalogue on Application.

SCHOOLS

WELLINGTON COURT
Eton Road, London, N.W.
Preparatory School
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
NEXT TERM BEGINS APRIL 30.

Miss Christina Douglas
Holds classes daily for children; boys prepared up to the age of 10; usual English subjects, French, Latin, Drawing, Music, Botany; terms 40s. English lessons given to foreigners. 24A HARRINGTON ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, ENG.

Abbotsford, Baling Common, London W.
High class boarding and day school for girls. Thorough education with individual attention. Foreign and reserve English lessons. Principals: THE MISSES ROSE.

COMESTIBLES

A TREAT FOR THE CHILDREN
EDMUNDS' BLOATER PASTE
Of all high class grocers and stores, 6d. and 1s.
If unable to obtain it send postcard mentioning the Monitor to Edmunds & Richell, Ltd., Empress Works, James st., London, W.

FRUITERS AND FLORISTS
Telephone 1719 Kensington.
M. ROBERTSON
Fruiterer, Florist and Greengrocer
79, Royal Hospital Road, CHELSEA, S.W.
Weekly price list on application.
Personal attention a specialty.

ORGAN FOR SALE
FOR SALE—ENGLISH REED ORGAN, by Moore & Moore, length 4ft. 2in. Knee full organ and knee swell, octave couplers, and 18 stops. Further particulars from MRS. HUDSON, 6, Embankment Gardens, Chelsea, LONDON.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS
40 and 42 INVERNESS TERRACE
HYDE PARK, LONDON
RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, one minute from Park, close to Metro. Tube and buses. Terms from 25s. Phone: 1208 Park.

PRIVATE HOTEL AND PENSION—50, 57, 58 Princes Square, London, W.—First rate board and residence from 25s. per week inclusive. Delightful situation; gardens, central, convenient to all parts. Address: Proprietress.

LONDON, HYDE PARK
Private hotel. Charming home. Finest cooking. Minute tube, trains. 29, Inverness Terrace, W.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
APARTMENTS OR BOARD RESIDENCE—Near buses to all parts; first-class American references. MRS. BARWICK, 24, Redcliffe Gardens, Earl's Court, London, S.W.

LONDON, W.C. 113 Gower St.—Comfortable home; full board and residence 18s. 6d. to 25s.; partial board 16s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.

CARS FOR SALE
WHITE STEAM CAR
20 h. p., only run 15,000 miles; touring body by Cann, cape cart hood, Steppen wheel, many spares; what offers! Address A. S. Monitor Advertising Office, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, London.

SITUATIONS WANTED
LADY wishes to recommend a useful maid or housemaid who would give her services for free passage to Vancouver. Apply 23, Draycott Place, LONDON.

EUROPEAN ADVT'S

All European advertisements should be sent through the European Advertising Office. Address: The Advertising Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C. 2, England.
Telegrams, Alphomega, Estrand, London; Telephone, 972

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSE MOTHER, long experience, wants position, camp or school, June 15, Sept. 15, catering, school management, executive ability; references, MISS VIERA VICTOR, P. O. Box 3, Stamford, Conn.

LADY wishes position as teacher of piano; also accompanist, in institution, school or private home; ALICE E. HAN, 15 Oliver st., South Framingham, Mass.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, desires work at home; A. MILES, 22 Northfield st., Boston.

LADIES' TIEO would like summer employment; MISS ANNIE H. SMITH, 10 Cambridge st., Dorchester, Mass.

LADY would like to care for child 3 hours during afternoon, 2-5; best of references; ARCADETTE, 121 North St., Boston.

LAUNDRY WANTED to take home, by the day; MRS. EDNA JOHNSON, 68 Northfield st., Boston.

LAUNDRY WORK and cleaning wanted, EDITH BROWN, 192 Northampton st., Roxbury, Mass.

LITERARY WORK or reading aloud desired part of day; have facility in letter writing; good at compiling and revising writing; MRS. LITTLEFIELD, 15 Haden st., Boston.

MATHON, residence, 240, married, good references and experience, 87-88, mention 229, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN desires position as housekeeper; not more than 3 in family; vicinity of Cambridge, Winchester or Arlington; MRS. HARRIS, 100 Spring Hill, Arlington Heights, Mass.

NEAT COLORED GIRL desires evening work with small family; willing and obliging; 80 to 85 a week; MISS MARY VAUGHAN, 23 Kendall st., Boston.

NEAT COLORED WOMAN desires position as general housekeeper; country place preferred; MRS. MILLER, 47 Hammond st., Boston.

NEAT colored girl desires evening work after 5:30 or Saturday after 1 o'clock cleaning or dish washing; ALICE JONES, 7 Canton st., Boston.

PIANIST desires employment; experienced in accompanying and ensemble work; ADELE S. NIXON, 60 Westland av., Boston.

POSITION as companion to elderly lady; capable, cheerful and thorough knowledge of sewing, cooking, and general housework; G. GREENE, 113 Pembroke st., Boston.

POSITION wanted as housekeeper for elderly person; good references; MISS ADA CHAMBERLAIN, 100 Westland av., Boston.

POSITION wanted with Boston dentist by young lady of several years' experience; can make good salary; best of references; MISS EDITH M. HARRIS, 100 Westland av., Boston.

REFINED YOUNG LADY would like position as companion to elderly lady; good references; 87 to 88, MISS MARY VAUGHAN, 23 Kendall st., Boston.

RELIABLE COLORED WOMAN, general housekeeper for small family; country or city; references; CARIE FOSTER, 48 Astor st., Boston.

REFINED YOUNG WOMAN would give services in exchange to finish course in shorthand, typewriting, no objection to traveling; Boston; MRS. HARRIS, 100 Westland av., Boston.

RESPONSIBLE WOMAN would like days work or apartments to look after; no objection to going out of city; ELIZABETH THOMPSON, 100 Westland av., Boston.

SALES LADY—Young lady with several years' experience and best reference, would like situation as confectionery saleslady in Boston; MRS. HARRIS, 100 Westland av., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS, American, \$1.50 a day; feather-stitching, hemstitching, children's clothes, plain sewing and mending; references; MRS. TEMPLE, 61 Court st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS, lady's maid, manure, residence Everett, 35, colored, awaits an offer; at residence, 221 North St., Boston; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SITUATION as general housekeeper in small family as general housekeeper; in small family, or with accompanist; first class references; CARIE FOSTER, 48 Astor st., Boston.

SOPRANO SOLOIST desires a church position; MISS MARION S. HURD, 30 Berkeley st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, 2 years' experience; well educated; references; ADRIAN BERNARD, 243 Westland av., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, billing clerk, residence Roxbury, 23, single, good education and experience; 80 to 85, MISS MARY VAUGHAN, 23 Kendall st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, 2 years' experience; well educated; references; ADRIAN BERNARD, 243 Westland av., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, 2 years' experience; well educated; references; ADRIAN BERNARD, 243 Westland av., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, 2 years' experience; well educated; references; ADRIAN BERNARD, 243 Westland av., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, 2 years' experience; well educated; references; ADRIAN BERNARD, 243 Westland av., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, 2 years' experience; well educated; references; ADRIAN BERNARD, 243 Westland av., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, 2 years' experience; well educated; references; ADRIAN BERNARD, 243 Westland av., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, 2 years' experience; well educated; references; ADRIAN BERNARD, 243 Westland av., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, 2 years' experience; well educated; references; ADRIAN BERNARD, 243 Westland av., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Situation as housekeeper to work in family; willing and obliging; references; MRS. J. WILSON, 177 Madison av., New York.

WANTED—A place by the day as mother helper for young Roxbury girl; PLACEMENT BUREAU, Roxbury High School, Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED—Position as chambermaid or waitress in boarding house or lodging house; please write to A. RUSSELL, 208 Washington st., Boston.

WOMAN wants care of apartments; MAUD E. JACKSON, 20 Williams st., Boston.

YOUNG, respectable colored girl wishes position as errand girl or nurse maid; MISS CHARLOTTE FRANCIS, 38 Warwick st., Boston.

YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, well educated, very fond of children, wants position as governess; Boston or neighborhood preferred; HELEN, care Mrs. Baran, 167 School st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG LADY desires work for free for a lady or do work of any kind; best references; MONA COTE, 204 Warren st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY desires position as office assistant; knowledge of typewriting; one year's experience in office work; steady working; MRS. LITTLEFIELD, 15 Haden st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY would like position in office as clerk or typist; 6 years' experience; 27 Grant av., Medford, Mass.

YOUNG LADY desires position as office assistant; knowledge of typewriting; one year's experience in office work; steady working; MRS. LITTLEFIELD, 15 Haden st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY desires position as office assistant; knowledge of typewriting; one year's experience in office work; steady working; MRS. LITTLEFIELD, 15 Haden st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY desires position as office assistant; knowledge of typewriting; one year's experience in office work; steady working; MRS. LITTLEFIELD, 15 Haden st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY desires position as office assistant; knowledge of typewriting; one year's experience in office work; steady working; MRS. LITTLEFIELD, 15 Haden st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY desires position as office assistant; knowledge of typewriting; one year's experience in office work; steady working; MRS. LITTLEFIELD, 15 Haden st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY desires position as office assistant; knowledge of typewriting; one year's experience in office work; steady working; MRS. LITTLEFIELD, 15 Haden st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY desires position as office assistant; knowledge of typewriting; one year's experience in office work; steady working; MRS. LITTLEFIELD, 15 Haden st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY desires position as office assistant; knowledge of typewriting; one year's experience in office work; steady working; MRS. LITTLEFIELD, 15 Haden st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY desires position as office assistant; knowledge of typewriting; one year's experience in office work; steady working; MRS. LITTLEFIELD, 15 Haden st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY desires position as office assistant; knowledge of typewriting; one year's experience in office work; steady working; MRS. LITTLEFIELD, 15 Haden st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY desires position as office assistant; knowledge of typewriting; one year's experience in office work; steady working; MRS. LITTLEFIELD, 15 Haden st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY desires position as office assistant; knowledge of typewriting; one year's experience in office work; steady working; MRS. LITTLEFIELD, 15 Haden st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY desires position as office assistant; knowledge of typewriting; one year's experience in office work; steady working; MRS. LITTLEFIELD, 15 Haden st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY desires position as office assistant; knowledge of typewriting; one year's experience in office work; steady working; MRS. LITTLEFIELD, 15 Haden st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY desires position as office assistant; knowledge of typewriting; one year's experience in office work; steady working; MRS. LITTLEFIELD, 15 Haden st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY desires position as office assistant; knowledge of typewriting; one year's experience in office work; steady working; MRS. LITTLEFIELD, 15 Haden st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY desires position as office assistant; knowledge of typewriting; one year's experience in office work; steady working; MRS. LITTLEFIELD, 15 Haden st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY desires position as office assistant; knowledge of typewriting; one year's experience in office work; steady working; MRS. LITTLEFIELD, 15 Haden st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY desires position as office assistant; knowledge of typewriting; one year's experience in office work; steady working; MRS. LITTLEFIELD, 15 Haden st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY desires position as office assistant; knowledge of typewriting; one year's experience in office work; steady working; MRS. LITTLEFIELD, 15 Haden st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY desires position as office assistant; knowledge of typewriting; one year's experience in office work; steady working; MRS. LITTLEFIELD, 15 Haden st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY desires position as office assistant; knowledge of typewriting; one year's experience in office work; steady working; MRS. LITTLEFIELD, 15 Haden st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY desires position as office assistant; knowledge of typewriting; one year's experience in office work; steady working; MRS. LITTLEFIELD, 15 Haden st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY desires position as office assistant; knowledge of typewriting; one year's experience in office work; steady working; MRS. LITTLEFIELD, 15 Haden st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY desires position as office assistant; knowledge of typewriting; one year's experience in office work; steady working; MRS. LITTLEFIELD, 15 Haden st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY desires position as office assistant; knowledge of typewriting; one year's experience in office work; steady working; MRS. LITTLEFIELD, 15 Haden st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY desires position as office assistant; knowledge of typewriting; one year's experience in office work; steady working; MRS. LITTLEFIELD, 15 Haden st., Boston.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Lingerie sewers for fine work; makers, lace, ribbons and finishers; some non-resident concern in Chicago; at present Chicago manager for an eastern concern; best of references and A1 records; MRS. J. WILSON, 177 Madison av., New York.

WANTED—Bright, intelligent girls for inspecting ladies' suits; steady employment; apply by letter; PERRY DAME & CO., 125-124 E. 32d st., New York.

WANTED—Milliners, improvers and appliers; please write to A. RUSSELL, 208 Washington st., Boston.

WANTED—One first hand cake baker; HERBERT BAKING CO., 40-45 Jefferson av., New York.

WANTED—Woman for general housework; family of two, and to act as attendant; MRS. E. J. VAN MIDDLEBURY, 151 Culver av., Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—A number of experienced saleswomen for our retail store; New York city. Address THE MIRROR, 43 Hudson st., New York.

WANTED—A young girl living at home in New York city; willing to work for her main office. Address THE MIRROR, 43 Hudson st., New York.

WANTED—Cooking and general housework; no objection to one child; MRS. ALBERT JONES, 39 W. Twenty-seventh st., New York City.

YOUNG LADY desiring to make a little extra money, to keep books about three hours every afternoon; FRANKIE BROS., 1128 Park av., New York.

YOUNG MAN (20) desires position; can operate typewriter, correspond, general clerical work; highest references; Philadelphia. J. J. RYAN, 2510 W. York st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN desiring a position as telephone operator; WILLIAM COOK, 134 W. 12th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (21), experienced, seeks position; highest references; New York City. L. R. HOPKINS, 525 West 14th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (28) desires steady position; as assistant in office; willing to work with best place; references and experience; LOUIS YOUNG, 38 First av., New York.

YOUNG MAN (25) desires position as clerk in summer camp, hotel or with family; act, willing to accept of anything; enough money to enter college; best references given. Address ALBERT E. THO. BURNETT, 70 E. 10th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 21, wants a position in drafting and tracing plant; GEORGE L. MILLER, 371 E. 3rd st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 30, wishes position in interior decorating or any other artistic branch of work; capable of selling and getting good results; W. C. MELLOR, 1532 Mt. Vernon st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN (25), ambitious, desires position in advertising office; good commercial education. Apply by letter only. M. RICKMAN, 2106 No. 3rd st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN wishes position with reliable wholesale house, with chance for advancement; ALTON LENCHE, 800 E. 12th st., Bronx, New York.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, age 19, desires work as assistant in a New York City or elsewhere; highest references; GEORGE EMIL OLSON, Elmwood, Westchester county, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

POSITION wanted; young man, 30 years old, married, desires to represent some non-resident concern in Chicago; at present Chicago manager for an eastern concern; best of references and A1 records; MRS. J. WILSON, 177 Madison av., New York.

SALES MANAGER, successful with concerns of national reputation, seeks connection; New York headquarters; valuable Philadelphia, Pa. references; highest credentials; W. D. SCOTT, 1302 East 17th st., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SENIOR POSITION wanted by college student in public or elsewhere or other position; near or away from Boston; PERRY R. DAVENPORT, box 101, University of Pennsylvania dormitories, Philadelphia.

SUPERINTENDENT of high-class apartment house or office building, mechanical engineer, with present concern 15 years; PATRICK DIRM, Stuyvesant av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WATER—Position wanted in mountain resort; also good plain cook; please write to C. A. JAMES, 1833 Carpenter st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WATCHMAN (German) wants position in store; best references; ROBERT HELMS, 1652 N. 8th st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN (20) desires position; can operate typewriter, correspond, general clerical work; highest references; Philadelphia. J. J. RYAN, 2510 W. York st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN desiring a position as telephone operator; WILLIAM COOK, 134 W. 12th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (21), experienced, seeks position; highest references; New York City. L. R. HOPKINS, 525 West 14th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (28) desires steady position; as assistant in office; willing to work with best place; references and experience; LOUIS YOUNG, 38 First av., New York.

YOUNG MAN (25) desires position as clerk in summer camp, hotel or with family; act, willing to accept of anything; enough money to enter college; best references given. Address ALBERT E. THO. BURNETT, 70 E. 10th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 21, wants a position in drafting and tracing plant; GEORGE L. MILLER, 371 E. 3rd st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 30, wishes position in interior decorating or any other artistic branch of work; capable of selling and getting good results; W. C. MELLOR, 1532 Mt. Vernon st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN (25), ambitious, desires position in advertising office; good commercial education. Apply by letter only. M. RICKMAN, 2106 No. 3rd st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN wishes position with reliable wholesale house, with chance for advancement; ALTON LENCHE, 800 E. 12th st., Bronx, New York.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, age 19, desires work as assistant in a New York City or elsewhere; highest references; GEORGE EMIL OLSON, Elmwood, Westchester county, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as clerk or typewriter; willing to work in out of town; highest references; WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANT—Position wanted all or part of the day, by middle-aged lady; North side preferred; MRS. EVELYN RIDGON, 4618 Kenmore av., Chicago.

COLORED GIRL wants place as chambermaid and waitress, of general housework; city or country; MRS. N. FORESTER, 24 W. 61st st., New York.

COLORED WOMAN, 21, would like place as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; New York preferred; MRS. S. J. EXIM, 24 W. 61st st., New York.

COLORED WOMAN wishes days work, cleaning or laundry work; reference, MRS. S. R. DAVIS, 49 West 157th st., New York.

COMPANION or practical attendant with good experience desires position with elderly person. Address MRS. A. J. McMILLAN, 147 E. 57th st., New York.

COUNTRY PRINTING OFFICE work desired; western position preferred. Address MRS. J. H. DEWITT, 410 Canisteo st., Hornell, N. Y.

DAYS' WORK wanted, by reliable woman, washing, ironing, cleaning, good references; MRS. R. P. 530 W. 53d St., New York.

DRESSMAKER, first-class, 7 years' successful experience, desires work by the day; cutting, fitting and remodeling; city or country; MRS. E. GARDNER, 144 W. 53d st., New York.

ENGLISH WOMAN, educated, experienced, desires position as companion or child care; been over ten years in refined home; references; MISS E. HOLLAMBY, 618 W. 12th st., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER, practical, experienced, desires position in hotel, or matron in institution, or entire charge of refined home; references; MRS. L. HANSON, 10 W. 12th st., New York.

Shoe and Leather Industry

MODERATE IMPROVEMENT IS NOTED IN SHOE INDUSTRY

Buying Is Characterized by Conservatism but Is of Wider Range—Operations in Hide and Leather Market Rather Slow and Prices Firm

Shoe manufacturers report a more active condition, and though the improvement is moderate and buying marked with conservatism, its benefits are of a wider range, many of the smaller factories securing contracts. Buyers from the South and West have been here during the past week and more are expected.

The strength of the market has somewhat affected the size of the contracts and operators submit to the best offered terms without cavil. While this condition is featured with quick trading, buyers are inclined to order inside the limits of expectation, though the outlook might justify a more liberal line of action.

The buyer is naturally bearish, his interests seem to demand it, and though it may contain the element of assumption, it more or less serves its purpose, but as the manufacturer is contrivance in his view of values, both present and future, it may be plainly seen that the situation is not liable to bring about large individual orders.

Regarding the change which has taken place—that is the substitution of moderate-sized but frequent receipt of orders for that of one order sufficient to answer the ordinary demands of a season—it is claimed to be largely, if not wholly, due to the constantly increasing number of styles which are seen in all lines from the higher to the lower grades; consequently no buyer, however competent, with any degree of certainty can predict which will become the leaders.

To more fully show why this has become intricate, a reference to the past reveals the fact that where there were about six grades of leather used in men's staple shoes at that time and the same number in ladies' footwear, today there are 14 used in men's shoes and in the ladies' line even a greater variety, while in the latter should also be included combinations limited only to the demands of the trade or the inventive genius of the manufacturers.

It is, therefore, this ever-increasing number of attractions which have made the work of buyers difficult and complex. However, this variation from the past to the present custom of ordering is no evidence of less business, but a natural assimilating of methods to meet the situation in a safe and prudent manner.

Men's fine shoes are passing a mid-season period, hence the amount of business for early shipment is at a low ebb. At the factories a fair amount of activity is seen. The roadmen are doing well, so the prospects for a full run of work are as good this year as the average.

Manufacturers of the medium-priced dress or street shoes are in most cases very busy. Some are behind in their shipments, and this may continue for some time, as duplicates are coming in daily.

The long vamp, the box toe, and large flat heel are prominent in these grades. Tans are holding their own despite the season after season predictions to the contrary. Buttons are selling well in advance of lace with no evidence that they will soon become obsolete.

Men's side leather shoes are particularly active. The demand includes all grades from the best elk to the low-priced split. Chrome side leather goods both goodyear and nailed are being ordered in fair-sized lots, which with a reserve on the books gives to the future a satisfactory prospect.

There is an urgent call for the lower grades, such as kangaroo and satin, the prices and wearing qualities having a stimulating effect. This might also in a measure apply to the split shoe which is but little behind the others in activity.

Manufacturers of boys' and youths' shoes report trade as moderate to dull, with an occasional exception. Buyers seem to have brought their most persistent efforts to break prices against this line, but so far manufacturers have declined to recede even though a closed factory resulted. If their position was justified by stock conditions, it is all the more tenable now, as leather values have held firmly with a trend upward.

Ladies' medium to fine footwear is moving in a steady manner. Orders are not individually large but being frequent make a good total. New styles are common in these grades. The flat last, long vamp, low toe and large heel sample was placed on sale but a few weeks when it was followed by a shapely high arch, medium toe, no tip, inlaid vamp button boot, having the full French heel so well known previous to 1900.

The lower-priced shoes are in good request; their close following to the better lines in styles is in striking contrast to the custom of former years.

Misses' footwear sales have been improving and much work is now going through the factories. These goods imitate the ladies' in style as close as it is consistent to do so.

Children's shoes are particularly active and have been since January. Incoming orders are not promised very early deliveries and those already on the books are liable to be delayed by the busy conditions at the factories.

Although operations in the hide and leather market continue along conservative lines and hide dealers are working cautiously, calculating that tariff reductions and recent storms will create environments which may tend to make the buying slow and moderate, prices are well maintained, with choice B. A. leather up a point. The supply of do-

mestics is small and according to information from the raw material dealers the prospects of an improvement in packer and country hide stocks are not bright.

Last week March-branded steers sold at 16½, against 14½ one year ago. January natives 17½, against 15½ last year. Now that the better hides will soon be coming upon the market February and March pull-offs may sag a fraction, but little stress should be placed upon such an event, as the desire to close them out would be the real cause.

This continued strength held against a moderate buying market shows what might occur if the demand assumed the nature of a boom. Therefore, looking at the future in a reasonable way, leather prices have an upward trend, although the advance may not develop for several weeks.

Sales of hemlock sole leather were attractive but in moderate amounts. Prices are very strong. Offal is well sold up. The cable business last week was good.

Union sole leather moved fairly well, the demand being unsteady, although sales of over 10,000 backs were reported. Stocks are low and the receipts are too small to create a surplus.

Oak sole leather touched high figures last week, prices ranging from 39 to 45 cents. However, sales were light. The between season period accounted for it. Calfskins continue to sell in a moderate way. Stocks of desirable grades are low. Blacks are quiet, but there is a fair demand for tans. Concessions were reported, but inquiry revealed that they were confined to odd lots.

Side upper leather is selling well. Buyers are preparing for next season's cutting and the market is quite active. Elk is in good request with prices very firm. Chrome, in black and tan, is going freely. Kangaroo, satin and splits are having a steady call, and the situation is generally satisfactory.

Patent side leather is not particularly active, although the light weights move steadily and in lots of good size. Patent calf is in short supply, some dealers being about sold down to bare floors. The season is nearly at an end and jappers are rushing to fill back orders.

Glazed kid had a dull week. There was some demand for heavy skins, but the better grades moved in small lots only. The dealers consider the outlook for a spring business as good, and the same confident opinion is held in the shoe trade. Prices hold steady at last quotations.

NEW INDUSTRIAL NATIONAL BANK

Directors of the new Industrial National Bank will be as follows: F. E. Atteaus, A. T. Baldwin, V. C. Bruce-Wetmore, Edgar R. Champlin, Alfred Clarke, Daniel J. Danker, Charles B. Devereaux, Randolph Frothingham, J. H. Gerlach, Guy A. Ham, Henry L. Kincaide, J. H. MacAlman, J. W. Maguire, W. J. McDonald, William A. McKenney, John A. Paine, James W. Rollins, George S. Smith, Albert Von Schroeder, Charles S. Wentworth, Lyon Weyburn, Amos H. Whipple, Addis M. Whitney.

It is proposed to add additional directors to the board until 30 directors have been selected.

Charles D. Buckner, formerly assistant cashier of the Mutual National Bank and for many years with the Eliot National Bank has been elected cashier and Edgar R. Champlin has been elected chairman of the board of directors. Practically all the stock has been sold and the bank will be ready to commence business in the near future. Temporary headquarters have been procured at room 324 Oliver building, Boston.

AN INCREASE IN STEEL SCRAP

NEW YORK—Heavy steel scrap at Chicago has been increased 25 cents a ton over a week ago and Philadelphia reports the same increase. A further reduction in pig iron prices is announced in the case of No. 2 valley, eastern Pennsylvania basic and Bessemer Pittsburgh. The latter metal is now selling at \$17.90 per ton, or 25 cents per ton below the recent high point.

A scarcity of open-hearth steel may be felt for a short time, due to destruction of furnaces of this kind in the Pittsburgh district by the floods reaching them while they contained hot metal. Repairs are being rushed, however, and these furnaces should be at work in a comparatively short time.

DEMAND FOR WELSH TINPLATE

SWANSEA, Wales—An order for 75,000 boxes of Welsh tin plates was received here today from an American company. 40,000 boxes to be shipped during the present month. The cessation of the American demand for Welsh tin some years ago was severely felt here.

CHICAGO GRAIN RECEIPTS

CHICAGO—Wheat receipts here last month were the largest for the period in five years, whereas corn receipts were the smallest in four years, the total receipts of all grain being 14,123 cars, compared with 13,938 cars a year ago.

PUGET SOUND TRACTION CO. ANNUAL REPORT

First Annual Statement Shows Satisfactory Financial Returns, Gross Amounting to More Than Eight Millions

IN GOOD CONDITION

The annual report for 1912 of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company has been issued. This is the first statement of the present company, which is a Massachusetts corporation.

The consolidated income account follows:

Gross	\$8,313,847
Operating expenses and taxes	4,772,298
Net	3,541,549
Interest charges	1,752,375
Sinking funds	223,874
Balance	1,565,299
Dividends	1,277,787
Surplus after dividends	287,511

*Including \$200,293 by subsidiary companies before acquisition.

The consolidated balance sheet shows capitalization on Dec. 31, 1912 to consist of \$18,536,005 common and \$9,832,033 preferred stock and \$922,200 preferred stock receipts, together with non-interest-bearing receipts for \$1,344,679 common and \$1,106,800 preferred stock. There were \$29,235,000 bonds and \$8,000,900 coupon notes outstanding.

The general managers, the Stone & Webster Management Association, say in part: The track and roadway, rolling stock, power stations, apparatus, and transmission and distribution lines are in good operating condition, and the property as a whole and its various units with some few exceptions is in fine operating condition.

During the past three years the lumber industry has suffered on account of general business conditions and the curtailment in railroad improvements and betterments. In recent months an improvement has been noticeable. Outlook is for a greater demand for lumber during 1913 from the railroads on account of an apparent resumption of construction work on a normal basis and from agricultural sections on account of the prosperous condition of the farmers following the fine crops in 1912. As a consequence manufacturing industries and general lines of business should benefit.

The year 1913 is the periodical year for the greatest run of salmon and largest output by the fish canneries.

The improvement in general business conditions is being reflected by daily increases shown by the railway department over corresponding days of last year. In the light and power department the company is in a most excellent condition to supply all increased demands for light and power for the reason that it now has large and reliable sources of cheap power.

NO AUTHORITY TO PAY INTEREST

HARRISBURG, Pa.—It has been discovered that the state banks of Pennsylvania have been paying interest on time deposits without proper authority. Senator Walter McNichols, of Scranton, has introduced a bill in the Legislature to legalize such payments in future. The bill will be hurried through, and it is believed that no trouble will result because of interest payments in the past.

It is understood that the question about the right to pay interest on time deposits has been raised by some person or banking institution in Pittsburgh. The act of June 10, 1897, gave the banks chartered under the laws of Pennsylvania the authority to pay interest "upon deposits payable on demand and upon daily balances of deposits subject to check." The McNichols bill inserts after the word "demand" the words "upon time deposits."

WABASH TRAFFIC HOLDS UP WELL

CHICAGO—Wabash March earnings increased over 11 per cent, and February earnings increased nearly 12 per cent. Company's property loss from floods is estimated at \$150,000. Freight congestion was relatively small, as the St. Louis-Chicago line was not flooded. Damage cost will spread over six months and is therefore scarcely noticeable.

Wabash benefited between Buffalo and Chicago by troubles of the Nickel Plate, Baltimore & Ohio and Erie, but even otherwise its largest increase in traffic is freight from connections, indicating sustained general traffic throughout the country. The only decrease in Wabash traffic is in coal.

STEEL FOUNDRIES AND TARIFF

NEW YORK—A director of American Steel Foundries Company referring to proposed changes in the metal schedule said: "The only way we might be harmed would be if any general depression occurred as a result of the tariff tinkering, for then the railroads might deem it advisable to order equipment on a more parsimonious scale."

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN

CHICAGO—Chicago & Northwestern has perfected plans for the construction of new repair shops at Clinton, Ia., to cost, fully equipped, \$500,000. Work will be started this spring.

PROGRESS OF THE FLOUR MILL AND GRIST MILL INDUSTRY

Total Cost of Materials in a Year Approximates a Billion Dollars—State of Minnesota Ranks First According to Census Figures and New York Second

WASHINGTON—Statistics for the flour mill and grist mill industry of the United States for the calendar year 1909 are presented in a bulletin soon to be issued by Director Durand of the bureau of the census, department of commerce. It was prepared under the supervision of W. M. Stewart, chief statistician for manufactures.

The report on this industry distinguishes three classes of mills: (1) Merchant mills whose chief products are intended for human consumption, (2) merchant mills whose chief products are those commonly used as feed for live stock, and (3) mills engaged exclusively in custom grinding. Mills reporting the purchase of any part of the grain which they grind are classified as merchant mills, even though a large part of their business may consist in custom grinding. Custom mills, on the other hand, are those engaged exclusively in custom grinding, whether for toll or for a stipulated charge, including those where grain already ground is sometimes given in exchange for the grain to be ground. Practically all of the custom mills are very small, and so also are a considerable number of the merchant mills.

Of the 23,652 mills canvassed for 1909, more than half (11,961) were custom mills, but of the total value of products—\$938,699,958—only \$55,115,553, or 5.9 per cent, was contributed by this class of mills. More than three-fourths of the merchant mills were engaged chiefly in the manufacture of wheat flour and other products intended for human consumption, and the value of the products of these mills was \$832,790,364, or 88.7 per cent of the total for all mills combined.

The flour mill and grist mill industry is one in which the cost of materials constitutes a very large proportion of the total value of products, the process of manufacture itself being relatively simple and inexpensive. The total cost of the materials used by all mills in 1909 was \$813,891,317, which was equal to about seven eighths (86.7 per cent) of the total value of products, while the value added by manufacture (that is, the value of products less the cost of materials) was only \$124,808,641.

The flour mills and grist mills of all classes combined gave employment in 1909 to an average of 88,849 persons, of whom 46,467 were wage earners, and paid out \$35,167,693 in salaries and wages. The quantity of grain ground was \$72,950,743 bushels, the greater part being wheat and corn.

Minnesota is by far the most important state in the flour mill and grist mill industry, ranking first at the censuses of both 1909 and 1904 in the average number of wage earners employed in merchant mills, in value of products, and in value added by manufacture. During 1909, 104,042,999 bushels of wheat and 12,340,167 bushels of other grains were used in the merchant mills of that state, and 22,377,404 barrels of wheat flour were produced, or more than one fifth of the total for the United States. The number of wage earners employed in the merchant mills of that state increased 7.7 per cent during the decade ended with 1909, and the value of products 67.7 per cent.

In New York, which ranked second among the states, the merchant mills used 30,073,407 bushels of wheat and 40,271,986 bushels of other grain in 1909. More corn, buckwheat, and oats were ground in New York than in any other state. Larger percentages of increase from 1899 to 1909 are shown for New York than for Minnesota.

Kansas ranked third in value of products and in value added by manufacture in 1909. Of the nine states that led in respect to value of products, Kansas shows the most rapid development in the milling industry during the period from 1899 to 1909, the number of wage earners increasing 68 per cent and the value of products 221 per cent. Still higher percentages of increase, however, are shown for some of the states in which the industry has attained importance only during recent years, such as Oklahoma, Idaho, Louisiana, Wyoming, and Nevada.

In 1909, of the total number of merchant mills reported for the flour mill and grist mill industry, 19.4 per cent were under corporate ownership, as compared with 17.2 per cent in 1904. While corporations thus controlled less than one fifth of the total number of establishments, the value of the products of these establishments represented 66.6 per cent of the total value of products for all merchant mills engaged in the industry in 1909, and 60.3 per cent in 1904. These figures show an appreciable increase during the five-year period in the relative importance, as measured by value of products, of establishments under corporate ownership.

In 1909, of the total number of wage earners reported for merchant mills, 9053, or 22.9 per cent, were employed in establishments under individual ownership; 7488, or 19 per cent, in those under firm ownership; and 22,912, or 58.1 per cent, in those owned by corporations.

There was considerable variation in the relative importance of the establishments operated by individuals, firms and corporations, respectively, in the different states. Thus in Minnesota, the principal flour-producing state, establishments controlled by corporations constituted 38.2 per cent of the total number of establishments, gave employment to

\$5.3 per cent of the wage earners, and reported 87.2 per cent of the total value of products. In Pennsylvania, on the other hand, corporations controlled only 4 per cent of the establishments, and these establishments gave employment to only 20.2 per cent of the wage earners, and contributed only 27.4 per cent of the total value of products.

Of the 11,691 merchant mills reported for 1909, 138, or 1.2 per cent, manufactured products valued at \$1,000,000 or over. In 1904 there were 87 establishments of this class out of a total of 10,051. While such establishments represented a comparatively small proportion of the total number at both censuses, they reported a considerable proportion of the total value of products—36.1 per cent in 1909 and 28.5 per cent in 1904.

On the other hand, the small establishments—that is, those manufacturing products valued at less than \$200,000—constituted more than one half (51.2 per cent) of the total number of merchant mills in 1909, but the value of their products amounted to only 6.2 per cent of the total. The great bulk of the output of the merchant mills was turned out by establishments having products valued at \$100,000 or over, such establishments reporting 72.6 per cent of the total value of products in 1909 and 67.8 per cent in 1904.

The total quantity of grain during 1909, 872,950,743 bushels, represented an increase of 37,807,118 bushels, or 4.5 per cent, over the amount reported for 1899. The merchant mills devoted primarily to the manufacture of products intended for human consumption used 84.3 per cent of the total quantity reported for 1909; those producing mainly feed for live stock, 8 per cent; and the mills engaged exclusively in custom grinding, 7.6 per cent.

The value of breakfast foods manufactured in 1909 and included with "food preparations" approximated \$37,900,000.

Of the total quantity of grain ground in merchant mills, wheat constituted 61.6 per cent in 1909 and 64.6 per cent in 1899; corn formed 26 per cent in 1909 and 24.8 per cent in 1899; and oats formed 6.2 per cent in 1909 and 6.5 per cent in 1899.

The total quantity of wheat flour reported for 1909, 107,108,461 barrels, represents an increase of 3,384,367 barrels, or 3.5 per cent, over 1899. On the basis of the total quantity of wheat and wheat flour reported, an average of 4.7 bushels of wheat was used to produce a barrel of flour both in 1909 and 1899.

COSMOPOLITAN TRUST ELECTION

At a meeting Monday of the directors of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company, the following officers and directors were elected: President, Silas Peirce; vice-presidents, Max Mitchell, Philip Cabot, Patrick F. O'Keefe, Parry C. Wiggins; treasurer, Arthur L. Potter; secretary, Horace E. Hildreth; board of directors, Rocco Brindisi, Patrick J. Bergin, Philip Cabot, Edward C. Donnelly, Lee M. Friedman, E. E. Gray, Aaron Hailparn, Horace E. Hildreth, Patrick B. Magrane, Max Mitchell, Patrick F. O'Keefe, Raymond H. Oveson, G. I. Peavy, Silas Peirce, Earnest E. Smith, Gabriele Stabile, J. Everett Stone, Charles Well, Parry C. Wiggins and Simon Vorenberg.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Although new crop turpentine spirits are now beginning to reach the primary markets in the South, the New York market is almost bare of supplies and operators here are therefore holding their meager stocks very strongly at 45c per gallon, ex-yard. Several purchases of the new crop spirits have recently been made in Savannah by New York traders, however, at 40½c and 41c.

Rosin—Only a small jobbing demand is noted for the low and medium grades of this turpentine derivative for which the quotations made by local operators are merely nominal and susceptible of concessions amounting to 5c to 10c per barrel. Pale grades are in scanty supply here, however, and are therefore strongly held at the previously quoted prices. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$5.60, low cam E \$5.50, graded B \$5.00, D \$5.90, E \$5.90, F \$5.90, G \$5.95, H \$6.00, I \$6.20, K \$6.85, M \$7.35, N \$7.75, WG \$7.85, WW \$8.10.

Tar and pitch—There is no abatement in the absorption of tar at 86, but pitch remains dull and almost neglected, though still offered at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

WILMINGTON—Rosin not quoted, spirits steady; machine 41c; tar firm at \$2.20; turpentine steady, hard, \$3.00, soft, \$4.00; virgin, \$4.00.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine quiet at 28s. 7½d. Rosin, American standard quiet at 13s. 9d. Rosin, American fine quiet at 19s.

SAVANNAH—Spirits quiet. Receipts 321, exports 1941, stock 13,851. Rosin nominal; no sales. Receipts 974, exports 2662, stock 84,468. Prices: WW, \$7.60; WG, \$7.40; N, \$7.30; M, \$6.95; K, \$6.25; I, \$5.60; G, \$5.65; H, \$5.40; E, \$5.30; F, \$5.37; D, \$5.25; C, \$5.27; B, \$5.20; A, \$5.22; D, \$5.15; E, \$5.20; B, \$5.10; C, \$5.20.

We are offering an attractive Public Utility Preferred Stock at a price to net 6.8%

Particulars on application

HORNBLOWER & WEEKS

(Established 1888)

60 Congress Street, Boston

New York Chicago Detroit Providence

RUBBER'S DIVIDEND INCREASE BASED ON LARGER EARNINGS

Excellent net earnings were the basis upon which United States Rubber directors founded their determination to increase the dividend rate on the common from 4 to 6 per cent. For its fiscal year to March 31 last, it is learned from official sources, the company earned \$2,000,000 in excess of the full 6 per cent rate on the present \$36,000,000 common stock.

Just how substantial this improvement may be realized from the fact that there is now outstanding \$11,000,000 more common stock than a year ago and that this surplus indicates total net

earnings for dividends after all charges of \$6,700,000. In the March 31, 1912, year the company earned only \$5,311,718 for dividends and even in its best previous year, 1910, did not earn within \$700,000 of the record of the 12 months just expired.

Including undivided earnings of its subsidiaries, United States Rubber, even allowing for the \$1,000,000 increase in common during the 12 months just ended, is safely earning 10 per cent and perhaps slightly better on its \$36,000,000 common stock. In the 1912 year common share profits, computed on this basis were 11.6 per cent and in the record year, 1910, reached the proportions of 14.6 per cent.

One factor which is understood to have influenced United States Rubber directors in their determination to go ahead with a common stock dividend increase was the prospect of the early incoming of crude rubber from the plantations owned in the far east. For the last five years the Rubber Company has been pouring money into Ceylon rubber plantations at the rate of \$1,200,000 per annum.

Within another 18 months at the latest, the output of these plantations will be sufficient to supply 50 per cent of the system's crude rubber requirements and at a cost of not over 50 cents per pound laid down in New York. The annual saving on this basis should be more than several 2 per cent increases on the common.

United States Rubber officials are not particularly concerned over the recent 10 per cent cut in tire prices, which was initiated by the Goodrich people and has been followed by practically every tire maker in the country, including Goodyear and dozens of smaller concerns. The United States Rubber people contend that the decline in crude rubber below \$1 per pound warranted some cut in prices and as the big company has only normal stocks of crude rubber it can hedge on the cut quicker than some of its rivals.

Become a Bond Holder Only \$100 Necessary

Secure \$100 bonds yield as high as 6%. They are the best investment for the small investor. Persons of small means often do not appreciate the opportunities for safe investment afforded by sound \$100 bonds. A safe bond of this denomination is issued under the same mortgage, with the same security and with the same rate of interest as the \$500 and \$1000 bonds of the same issue. If you have \$100 or more to invest you will be interested in our latest list of general offerings. Send for it.

J. S. & W. S. KUHN, Inc. 345 Fourth Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa. Chicago—First National Bank Bldg. Philadelphia—Real Estate Trust Bldg. New York—37 Wall Street. Boston—Kuhn, Fisher & Co., Inc. London—Eng.-J. S. & W. S. Kuhn. (European Agency), Ltd. Pinner's Hall, Austin Friars.

WILLIAM GRASSIE, Financial Broker, F. O. Box 645, WINNIPEG, CANADA. References: Bank of Toronto, Winnipeg, or Dun's or Bradstreet's.

MORTGAGE LOANS

IN Winnipeg and Western Canada

Correspondence solicited with corporations or individuals having money to loan on first mortgages on improved real estate. From six to eight per cent. Excellent security, conservative valuations; perfect titles; carefully prepared mortgages by experienced lawyers. If interested, write today for full particulars stating the amount you have to invest and the date your funds will be available.

WILLIAM GRASSIE, Financial Broker, F. O. Box 645, WINNIPEG, CANADA. References: Bank of Toronto, Winnipeg, or Dun's or Bradstreet's.

BACK BAY BRANCH State Street Trust Co.

130 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

FREDERIC WINGFIELD EDWARD F. WOODS HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND THEFT. 25 KILBY ST. BOSTON. EASY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES. Telephone 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488 and 4728 Bldg.

Leading Events in the Athletic World

COURT TENNIS NOW IN SECOND ROUND OF PLAY

Only Three of the Six First-Round Matches in National Tournament Actually Played—Others Settled by Default

STOCKTON A WINNER

The second round of the national court tennis championship tournament of 1913 started this morning on the courts of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club with R. V. N. Gambrell, the Harvard junior who defeated G. W. Wightman of the B. A. A. in the first round Monday, meeting Dr. George Derby of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club.

Dr. Derby was picked as a favorite to win this match but it was hardly expected that he would capture it as easily as was the case. With the exception of early in the first set there was never a doubt as to the outcome, the only question being just how many games he would allow the Harvard player.

Derby gave a really fine exhibition of tennis. His strokes were all hard and placed with much accuracy. He was remarkably steady at all stages of the game and never let up even after he saw that his opponent was becoming unsteady. Derby worked the corners for many brilliant points and he had Gambrell on the run most of the time. Gambrell won seven of the 25 games played, getting three in each of the first two sets and one in the last, the score of the match being 6-3; 6-3; 6-1.

The match between C. E. Sands of New York and Fulton Cutting of the Randolph courts proved to be the best match of the morning play. It was hard-fought from beginning to end, and after Cutting had secured the first two sets at 6-3 and 6-5 it began to look as if the young Harvard player was going to eliminate the former champion. Sands rallied, however, and playing with increased skill as the match advanced, ran out three straight sets, giving him the match, three sets to two.

During the first two sets both players showed great steadiness. They played up close to the net, keeping the ball near to the ground and driving it back and forth with great speed. Long rallies were very few and far between. Cutting showed some very fine footwork in the opening sets and covered a whole lot of ground.

With the beginning of the third set Sands began to show some of the brilliant play that has made him famous. His opponent did not let up in the least, but the New York man improved with every stroke, and won point after point by his fine placing to the corners and his terrific driving. The fact that he allowed Cutting but four games in the last three sets shows how strongly he was playing.

SECOND ROUND
Dr. G. Derby, Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, defeated R. V. N. Gambrell, Randolph courts, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1.
C. E. Sands, New York, defeated Fulton Cutting, Randolph courts, 3-6, 5-6, 6-1, 6-2, 6-1.

Three of the six matches scheduled for the first round Monday were contested. The other three resulted in defaults, George H. Brooke and W. Potter of Philadelphia having defaulted to Francis

BOSTON TO MEET BALTIMORE IN SECOND CONTEST

Manager Stallings and His National League Players Hope to Even Up the Series Today

BALTIMORE—The Boston National League baseball team meets the Baltimore International League Club this afternoon in the second of their two-game practice series and Manager Stallings and his men are going to make a determined effort to even up the series in this city. Baltimore won the first game of the series Monday by a score of 6 to 2.

Pitcher Danforth deserves the honor for the victory. He was in fine form. It was no fault of his that the National leaguers got anywhere near the plate. He was steady throughout. The Bostons got seven hits, and only two of these came in the same round.

Dickson was in the box for Boston and once more he failed to make good. Hogue relieved him in the fifth and was batted for three runs. Finally, when the bases were full, Gervais was sent to the box and he retired the side. From that time on Baltimore was not able to score. The score:

	BALTIMORE	BOSTON
Gleason, c.f.	1	1
Twohally, 2b.	3	1
Corcoran, i.f.	4	0
Lord, 1b.	2	2
Homer, 1b.	3	1
Paton, 2b.	4	1
Malone, c.f.	3	0
Bergan, c.	3	0
Danforth, p.	3	0
Totals	31	6

	BALTIMORE	BOSTON
Connolly, 1b.	4	0
Marysville, ss.	4	0
Meyers, 1b.	4	2
Swaney, 2b.	3	0
Triss, c.f.	4	0
Smith, 3b.	4	0
McKee, c.f.	1	0
Baridon, c.	4	0
Dickson, p.	1	0
Hogue, p.	1	0
Gervais, p.	1	0
Totals	31	2

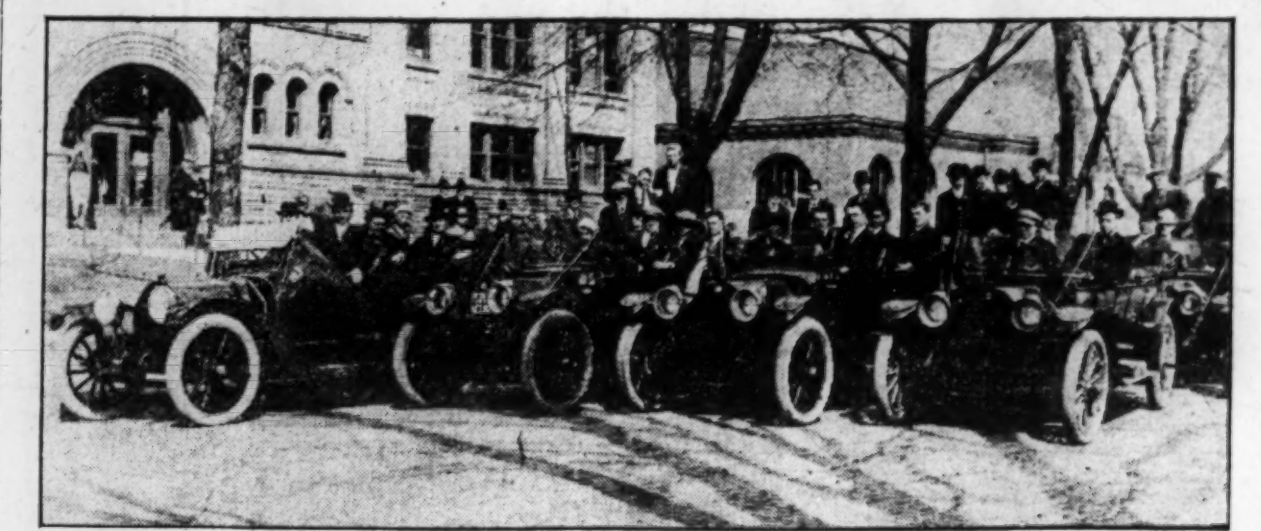
Cutting of Randolph Courts, and D. P. Rhodes of the Boston Athletic Association, respectively. T. H. Frothingham, the Harvard football player, also figured in the defaults, allowing J. McSargent of the Randolph Courts to advance.

Philip Stockton of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club furnished the surprise of the day by defeating W. H. T. Huhn of Philadelphia after a long drawn out four-set match, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4. Huhn, with Jay Gould, the champion, as partner, won in the doubles championship last month.

The match was the most interesting and the work of the two players elicited applause from a good-sized gallery. Huhn won the opening set, but Stockton came back strong and won the next two, while the fourth set went 8 to 6 before victory was gained.

FIRST ROUND
P. Stockton, Tennis and Racquet Club, defeated W. H. T. Huhn, Philadelphia, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 8-6.
D. P. Rhodes, Boston Athletic Association, defeated W. Potter, Philadelphia, by default.
J. McSargent, Tennis and Racquet Club, defeated T. H. Frothingham, Randolph Courts, by default.

THE CHAMPIONS AT MANAGER'S ALMA MATER



THE BOSTON AMERICAN LEAGUE BASEBALL TEAM IN FRONT OF UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS GYMNASIUM. Manager Stahl is in front seat of auto on extreme left, with George Huff, Illinois coach, directly back of him, and Henry Stahl, father of the Boston manager, side of Huff.

RED SOX READY TO MEET HARVARD IN FIRST HOME GAME

Boston American World's Champions Open Fenway Park Series This Afternoon

Followers in baseball in this city are today looking forward to the first game of the 1913 season on Fenway park when the Boston Americans under Manager Stahl cross bats with the Harvard varsity nine under the leadership of Dana J. P. Wingate '14. It will be the first big game of the year for Boston and will serve as a fitting preliminary to the game with Holy Cross tomorrow and the opening of the championship season on Thursday with the Philadelphia Athletics as the opposing American league team.

Manager Stahl had his men out for morning practice about 10 o'clock and they showed up strongly in this work, despite the fact that they had not reached the city until late Monday evening.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Aosta, the young Cuban with the Washington Americans, has a faculty of getting his base on balls, as did the William Keeler of old.

Reed, third baseman on the Princeton varsity, is doing some hard batting this spring and promises to be one of the best college hitters of the year.

Reports state that Miller is playing a better game at first base than ever before. This should solve Manager Clarke's chief problem at Pittsburgh.

Yerkes, second baseman of the Boston Americans, bids fair to make a fine record this year. His work during spring training both at bat and in the field has been better than ever.

Cleveland and New Orleans played a funny game recently. Not a run was scored by either team for 11 innings and both made six in the twelfth. The game was then called off.

Horace Milan, younger brother of Clyde Milan the Washington star, is playing a fine outfield for Norfolk and promises to get a trial in the major leagues before long.

With both Brooklyn and Boston looking much stronger this year than last, the margin between sixth, seventh and eighth places in the National league should be less this year than in 1912.

The Philadelphia Nationals seem to have the same weakness this year as was very noticeable in the Boston Nationals last year; inability to run bases. They appear to be a great lot of hitters, but unless their base-running improves, they are apt to be left far behind.

GEORGETOWN IS AGAIN VICTOR

WASHINGTON—Georgetown won another game from Cornell here Monday 4 to 3, after 12 innings of hard fighting. A ninth inning rally, which sent two runners over the plate and threatened to take the lead from the Ithacans, was all that saved Georgetown from defeat.

With one out in the round Hennessy singled, Davis walked and Mulcahy and Furry hit to safe territory in succession, scoring Hennessy and Davis. Lawlor, batting for Kelly, hit a weak roller to second and was put out at short, and Holland struck out, ending the rally.

In the twelfth with two out, Butler dropped McCarthy's hard ball to center and Donovan threw Campazz's roller wild to short. Hennessy followed with a single down the left field foul line, scoring McCarthy with the winning run.

The batting of Davis, Hennessy and Furry, a sensational catch by Furry in center field and the playing of Davis and Hennessy were features of the best game here this year. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 R.H.E.
Georgetown 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 4 8 2
Cornell 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 5 5
Batteries: Kelly, McCarthy and F. Mulcahy; Johnson and Schierck, Umpire, Hughes. Time, 2h.



MANAGER GARLAND STAHL AND COACH GEORGE HUFF

ning after a railroad ride of no less than 30 hours' duration. All of the players,

WEST INDIES TEAM DEFEATS M. C. C. PLAYERS

Winning Cricket Squad Shows Up Strong and in Good Form for Second Test Match

(Special to the Monitor)
TRINIDAD, West Indies—The M. C. C. team failed to win its second test match against the West Indies which was played here recently. The very strong West Indies team included seven of the Trinidad eleven, and once from Barbadoes got his place owing to the inability of the Chalmers to play.

The M. C. C. had first innings and ran up a score of 202, a better score than seemed likely at one period of the game. A splendid stand was made for the last wicket by A. F. Somerset and Doll, the latter hitting vigorously during a fine innings of 82. Other useful contributions to the total were 45 by Humphreys and 31 by Fairbairn. Oliviere, who was once or twice almost unplayable, took five wickets for 68. In reply to the Englishmen's score the West Indies made the huge total of 399.

The first wicket put on 138, Cumberland scoring 63. Ince who played a great game, made 167 including 21 fours, Browne made 34, and Oliviere 34 also. Doll bowled well and had five wickets for 52, but S. G. Smith had many catches miss off his bowling. The fielding of the Englishmen was not good.

In their second innings the M. C. C. did very poorly. Of the first nine batsmen only Humphreys played with any confidence, his score being 34. Nine wickets were down for 102, and then a most stubborn stand was made by Somerset and Burton for the last wicket, the score being raised to 192 when Somerset was caught for an invaluable innings of 82 for the last wicket probably constitutes a record. The M. C. C. thus lost their second test match by an innings and six runs.

SHOEMAKER IS VICTOR OVER ARTHUR HYMAN

NEW YORK—J. Howard Shoemaker defeated Arthur B. Hyman, winner of the title last year, in the final match of the national pocket billiard championship tournament Monday night at the Amateur Billiard Club of New York, at Seventy-fourth street and Broadway, and thereby tied for the title with William A. Tilt, the champion of the New York Athletic Club. Shoemaker won by a score of 125 balls to 94.

The two men played fairly close through the first half of the match. Shoemaker began to make his combinations after the eleventh frame, and finished with a wide margin to spare. His best run was 16 balls. He will meet Tilt in the playoff for the title and cup tonight. Hyman is tied with Edward F. Reynolds for third prize. The scores follow:
J. Howard Shoemaker—14, 2, 2, 3, 10, 9, 14, 4, 7, 2, 14, 8, 8, 8, 2; total, 125 balls; high run, 16 balls.
Arthur B. Hyman—0, 12, 12, 11, 4, 5, 0, 10, 7, 12, 0, 6, 6, 6, 6, 1; total, 94 balls; minus 1 scratches; net score, 94 balls; high run, 12 balls.

with the possible exception of Janvrie in are championship form and ready to meet all comers in defense of their American and world's honors.

Harvard will be playing her first game of the season and the only one previous to the southern trip. Coach Sexton has been whipping the Crimson players into varsity form, but there is still much work to be done before the nine will be able to face the other colleges successfully. It is expected that S. M. Felton, the star football punter, will start in the box for Harvard, with Leonard and Foster working for Boston.

Although the train which brought the players to Boston was about two hours late last evening, arriving at the Huntington avenue station, a crowd of nearly 200 fans was on hand to give the boys a royal welcome.

The lineup for the game this afternoon follows:
BOSTON
Hooper, c.f., Frere Verkes, 2b., Speaker, i.f., Lewis, i.f., Clark Gardner, 1b., Reinher, Jr., 1b., Stahel, 1b., Carrigan, c., Young Leonard, p., Felton Umpire, Stafford and Kelley.

ARCHERY NOTES

By EDWARD B. WESTON
Archers seldom indulge in target practice at 20 yards. I remember an impromptu target shot at this distance at the national tournament in 1908. The regular program for the day had been finished, and all the archers and spectators gathered near the contestants.

The interest manifested was tense, and held to the end. Hardly a word was spoken, nor a sound heard save that of the arrows striking the targets. Scarcely a person moved until the shooting was finished. Why were they so spell-bound? Because the distance was so short that they not only saw the target hit, but hit near its center—nearly all the arrows finding the gold or red.

In this match of 36 arrows at 20 yards the following scores were made:
CHICAGO ARCHERS
C. C. Beach 36 304
S. E. Jackson 36 244
J. M. Chalmers 36 244
W. H. Thompson 36 277
Total 108 869

SUNFLOWER ARCHERS
Z. E. Jackson 36 244
J. M. Chalmers 36 244
C. B. Cosgrove 36 232
Total 108 720

To onlookers it is not interesting to watch archers shooting at targets placed so far away that they make as many misses as hits.

A rifle-man expects to strike the bullseye with every shot, no matter what distance he is shooting, and he comes near doing it. What would we think of him if he placed the target so far away that he did not hit it half the time? I did not start to write about short range shooting; but it is certainly interesting to see one accomplish what he is trying to, in this case, hit the gold.

I recently received a card from the Rev. E. I. Cole of Ossining, N. Y., who will be remembered as a novice at the national meeting last August. He reported a wonderful score which he had just made with 30 arrows at 20 yards. I can find no record of any finer target shooting at this range, save a score by Will H. Thompson, when he made 29 golds and a red out of 30 shots.

I give Mr. Cole's score in the order the hits were made: 999, 999, 999, 999, 799, 999, 999, 997, 999, 977, 30-262.

Don't look with contempt on a fine score, even though made at short range. The National Association does not recognize the 20 yards range; and few archers ever practice it, except occasionally, "just for fun."

If any of the archers, even the best of them, think it easy to duplicate Mr. Cole's score, I propose that they try to do it. And when they succeed, report it and also state how many trials they made before they accomplished the feat.

CARLISLE BEATS CORNELL
CARLISLE, Pa.—The Carlisle Indian lacrosse players defeated the Cornell team Monday, 4 to 3. The Indians scored their first point one minute after play started and kept the ball in Cornell's territory most of the time. Score at the end of first half, 3 to 1. Cornell came back strong in the second half and put up a more aggressive game. Oakes, Vedernack and Large did good work for Carlisle, while Lawless was the most effective for the visitors.

B. A. A. FENCERS WIN CONTEST BY FOUR BOUTS

Defeat Swordsmen Representing the N. Y. A. C. and the Turn Verein—Earn Champion Title

NEW YORK—O. D. McLaughlin, Dr. F. W. Allen and Frederick Schenck of the Boston Athletic Association are today being congratulated as national champions at duelling sword fencing following their victories in the matches fenced here Monday evening with teams representing the New York A. C. Fencers Club and the Turn Verein, ten victories to seven.

The Turn Verein trio defeated the N. Y. A. C. men by four bouts to three; the Boston A. A. beat the Fencers Club by five to three, and in the final round the Bostonians won from Turn Verein in five to two, with two bouts unfinished.

Conditions called for single touches with the result that there was a refreshing speed shown in the running off of the bouts, although it could not be said that the officials were in any way responsible, as several times during the series prolonged discussions relative to the interpretation of the rules inclined to delay matters to no inconsiderable degree. Dr. G. M. Hammond, the veteran swordsmen, made the presentation speech accompanying the delivery of the Salts cup to the victors.

The bouts were witnessed by the most representative crowd of lovers of the sport seen this season, with the many onlookers rewarded for their devotion by some spirited contests.

New York Turn Verein (George F. Reinher, Sr., George F. Reinher, Jr., and A. Strauss) vs. New York Athletic Club (V. P. Curt, Dr. J. E. Gignoux and J. A. McLaughlin)—First bout—Curt defeated Reinher, Sr. Second bout—Reinher, Jr. defeated Gignoux. Third bout—McLaughlin defeated Strauss. Fourth bout—Reinher, Sr. defeated Gignoux. Fifth bout—Reinher, Jr. touched McLaughlin and McLaughlin touched Reinher, Jr. Sixth bout—Curt touched Strauss and Strauss touched Curt. Seventh bout—McLaughlin defeated Reinher, Sr. Eighth bout—Strauss defeated Gignoux. Ninth bout—Reinher, Jr. defeated Curt. Score, Turn Verein 4, N. Y. A. C. 3, 2 double touches.

Boston Athletic Association (O. D. McLaughlin, Dr. F. W. Allen and F. Schenck) vs. Fencers Club (George H. Breed, D. W. Caries and A. S. Lyon)—First bout—Breed defeated Schenck. Second bout—Schenck touched Breed and Breed touched Schenck. Third bout—Allen defeated Lyon. Fourth bout—McLaughlin defeated Breed. Fifth bout—Allen defeated Caries. Sixth bout—Lyon defeated Schenck. Seventh bout—Breed defeated Allen. Eighth bout—McLaughlin defeated Caries. Ninth bout—Schenck defeated Lyon. Score, Boston Athletic Association 5, Fencers Club 3, 1 double touch.

New York Turn Verein vs. Boston Athletic Association—First bout—Curt defeated Reinher, Sr. Second bout—Reinher, Jr. defeated McLaughlin. Third bout—Allen defeated Strauss. Fourth bout—Reinher, Sr. defeated McLaughlin. Fifth bout—Allen defeated Reinher, Jr. Sixth bout—Schenck defeated Strauss. Seventh bout—Curt defeated Reinher, Sr. Score, Boston A. A. 5, Turn Verein 2 (two undecided).

NEW YORK WINS FROM BROOKLYN

BROOKLYN—The New York Americans by a score of 8 to 4 turned the tables on the Brooklyn Nationals here Monday in the second of the two exhibition games arranged between the two teams. It was a hard game, however, and Chance and Derrick were forced to leave the lineup. Sterrett took Chance's place. Young, who succeeded Derrick, made many brilliant stops and throws.

New York won by hits and timely drives after Wagner had sent men to first on balls. Warhop started the pitching for the New York team, but after getting Stengel for three balls and two strikes retired. Fisher pitched a fine game. The score by innings:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New York 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 4 3 3
Brooklyn 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 4 3 3
Batteries: Warhop, Fisher and Sweeney; Ragon, Wagner and Miller.

HARVARD CREW GETS SHAKE UP

The Harvard freshman crew received another shake-up at the hands of Coach Wray Monday. Very few of the men have much assurance of getting a seat in the boat.

Soucy went back to his former place at 7 in the first boat, sending Potter to No. 3. Jeffries went down to seat 5 in the second boat. Gilman had his initial try-out in the first heat at seat 6. Boyer, temporary captain of the crew, moved to No. 4 and Parsons went out of this place into the second boat. The orders of the crews at the end of the day's work were as follows:

First—Stroke, Chichester; 7, Soucy; 6, Gilman; 5, Schall; 4, Boyer; 3, Potter; 2, Morgan; bow, Emerson; coxswain, Holland.
Second—Stroke, Bux; 7, Boyden; 6, Lyman; 5, Jeffries; 4, Parsons; 3, Whitmarsh; 2, Robinson; bow, Merrick; coxswain, Krieger.

CHICAGO TAKES THIRD CONTEST

CHICAGO—The Chicago Nationals, by heavy hitting, won its third straight game from the Indianapolis American Association teams today, winning 7 to 4. Lavender pitched. Score by innings:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Chicago 4 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 4 7 3
Indianapolis 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 4 7 2
Batteries: Lavender and Cotter; Green, Harrington, Ashenfelder, Merz and Casey.

Baseball WORLD'S CHAMPION Red Sox

HARVARD TODAY
HOLY CROSS, April 9th
FENWAY PARK at 3:30
Opening Game with Athletics April, 10th at 3:15. Tickets on sale now at Wright & Ditson's, 344 Washington St.

WESLEYAN HAS FINE BASEBALL MATERIAL OUT

Several of the Veterans Left From Last Year's Varsity Nine Are Being Hard Pushed by New Candidates From Freshmen

PLAYS YALE SATURDAY

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—With a wealth of new material to pick from, several of the members of last year's varsity baseball team at Wesleyan are finding themselves hard pushed to win their old positions this season, consequently the prospects for a good team this year are exceedingly bright. R. V. Hayward '14, who played two years at third is competing with E. B. Winchester '16, the basketball star, while Capt. Carl C. Persons of last year's team who has played three seasons behind the bat will probably be succeeded by Gilman '13. Persons will be sure of a place in the outfield however, thus greatly strengthening it.

The pitching staff which at one time promised to be the one weak point is being rapidly developed and it is thought now that at least one good pitcher besides Bacon '13, last year's mainstay, will be brought out. K. A. Sanderson '14 of Lynn, Mass., gives considerable promise, as do H. P. Winchester '14, Stanley '15, Lanning '16, and Seeholzer '16.

Captain Wright and Durling at short and first respectively, seem the surest of their old positions. Davidson the former basketball captain is being given a hard battle for second by several freshmen. In the outfield besides Persons, there will be three veterans, Martin, Diamond and Holden.

The Wesleyan season will open Saturday with Yale in New Haven.

MACK IS AFTER STANFORD STAR

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal.—Ray Maple, the sensational pitcher of the Leland Stanford baseball team, has been recommended to manager Mack by Daniel Flannery, scout for the Philadelphia Athletics. Mr. Flannery declares that Maple is the most promising young pitcher on the Pacific Coast. He thinks Maple shows more than any of the many college pitchers that have been sent up to the leagues from western schools.

"I believe that he is competent to pitch in the big leagues right now," said Flannery after seeing Maple shoot Santa Clara University off without a hit. "He has everything that a pitcher needs and I predict that he will be a future star." Maple intends to finish his education at Stanford before considering any offers, though he carries as one of his prized possessions a personal letter from Manager Mack offering a tryout.

WASHINGTON DEFEATS GIANTS

WASHINGTON—The New York Giants were defeated by the Washington American leaguers Monday afternoon by a score of 3 to 2. Their defeat may be directly traced to the slow playing in the different innings. The Washington men also, on one occasion, tangled their work by slow thinking. The score:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Washington 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 3 5 2
New York 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 4 4
Batteries: Hughes, Engel, Johnson and Almshurst; Tresselt, Demaree and Wilson, Umpire, Altrock. Time, 1h. 35m.

Brans NOT Food
The brand taken out of Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour, therefore, it is better than Graham Flour, which contains the bran.
Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

AMUSEMENTS

Tremont Temple Daily Except Tonight 2:30 and 8:15—25c-51c

PANAMA CANAL
And Actual Balkan War Scenes in Kinemacolor Pictures

SYMPHONY HALL
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 12, AT 2:30
FAREWELL RECITAL

YSAYE
Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c. Now.

THE
Hotel and Travel Dept.
OF THE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
IS ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

and is fully equipped to supply any information desired about steamship lines, sailing dates, train connections, hotel accommodations, and will make reservations and purchase tickets to any point in the world desired. The Hotel and Travel Department is always ready to give the traveling public the full benefit of its complete facilities.

Address
HOTEL AND TRAVEL
DEPARTMENT
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.,
Boston.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

We golf scribes who spend much time and thought trying to find something both new and interesting with which to regale the readers of our columns, are sometimes tempted to wonder how much the readers put into practice out of all we strive to say in a simple practical way. Of course no one of us dreams for a moment that anybody is going to memorize our efforts and in truth have them at his finger ends when he takes his clubs and goes forth to play. So much is written of the game these days by those qualified, and some perhaps who burn to impart a wonderful new idea which has just come to them. Often the idea is a good one though it may not be a "scratch" player who advocates it. Yet it is sometimes dangerous to follow all the advice we see in golfing columns.

The writer if he be only a moderately good player may be counselling methods better not adopted. He may find they help him but that does not say they are advisable. Because he, perhaps, has not had a great deal of experience he does not know that though his method may give good results for a time, it is going to lead to disastrous habits if persisted in. New ideas are all right in moderation, and please do not think me extra conservative when I say this, but in golf at least it is wiser to stick as closely as possible to the orthodox methods and ideas of the masters of the game. It saves time and mitigates the danger of falling into previous faults which will prevent you from ever being a good player. The law of prevention is by far the best in golf.

Another admirable thing about trying to be as orthodox as possible is that the oftener you do a thing the same way the easier it is to do it. This works both ways of course. The oftener you do it wrong the harder to do it right. However if you are careful to get the method of the really great, Braid, Vardon, Taylor, Ray and a host of others

too numerous to mention, you will find that all agree on the fundamental points, and whatever differences are noticeable are purely, what for lack of a better word, I would term, "surface" differences.

Naturally two men so temperamentally unlike as Braid and Duncan, or Vardon and Ray, would not possibly be expected to play the game alike. To a casual observer their methods are as different as they can be, but the careful student of golfing style and laws will recognize that, broadly speaking, they all play the same way. They do not fly hither and thither in search of the "Royal" road—some short cut to golfing skill. They all know there is only one "Royal" road, and that is not a short one: patient practice.

As we learned last week, the simple ability to do the same thing time after time correctly, avoiding the pitfalls which lie in wait for the careless golfer. A great professional knows he simply cannot afford to

THE HOME FORUM

Coming Era of Brotherhood

THERE is a moral progress in the world; there is a recognition of the doctrine of brotherhood such as has not before been known. About five or six years ago I ran across a letter that was written by Dumas about 14 years ago. He said that we were on the eve of a new era, we were on the eve of the era of brotherhood; that the world was about to be seized with the passion of love; that people were going to love one another as they had never loved before. Tolstoy read this letter of Dumas, and two years after the letter was written by the great Frenchman the great Russian indorsed the doctrine, and said that he, too, saw the signs of the coming of this day.—William J. Bryan at Molok conference (1910).

CAST OFF BOOKS, NEW AND SHABBY

THERE is hardly anything in the path of the literary ranger more touchingly pathetic than abandoned books of verse. They were plainly set forth with high hopes, often in de luxe clothing. They are now found often still in gay and fresh attire, in the style of 20 or 50 years ago, and their freshness shows that they never had one to love and cherish them. These crisp pages, unlike the starched perfections of some loved child, speak plainly of neglect. Sometimes these cast-off volumes are badly worn and then their forlorn state seems most to be commiserated. At least these were at one time dear to somebody and now the poet's fame is not enough to keep them clear of the dust heap. For certain poets, however, one looks in vain in the second hand shops. Sidney Lanier is one of these. One may find all the other standard American poets in these parts of missing books, in the earlier editions, if rarely a complete volume, but practically never a volume of Lanier. Of course as a later writer he did not scatter a trail of earlier and incomplete editions in his wake as Lowell and Longfellow did, to be picked up and set forth anew in cheap editions when the old copyright

Value of 'Common' Work

The mere fact that labor is common and easy to get does not make it less valuable. Light and air are not less valuable because they are the free gifts of every dawn. Is not then the common offering of the common man to the general wealth of mankind really worth more than intellect and education are usually ready to admit?—Mary Stanhope.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "The Herald of Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief, ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Telephone 4330 Back Bay (Private Exchange)

EUROPEAN BUREAU, Amberley House, Norfolk St., London.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID United States, Canada and Mexico. Daily, one year, \$5.00. Daily, six months, \$3.00. In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising furnished upon application to the advertising department. The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

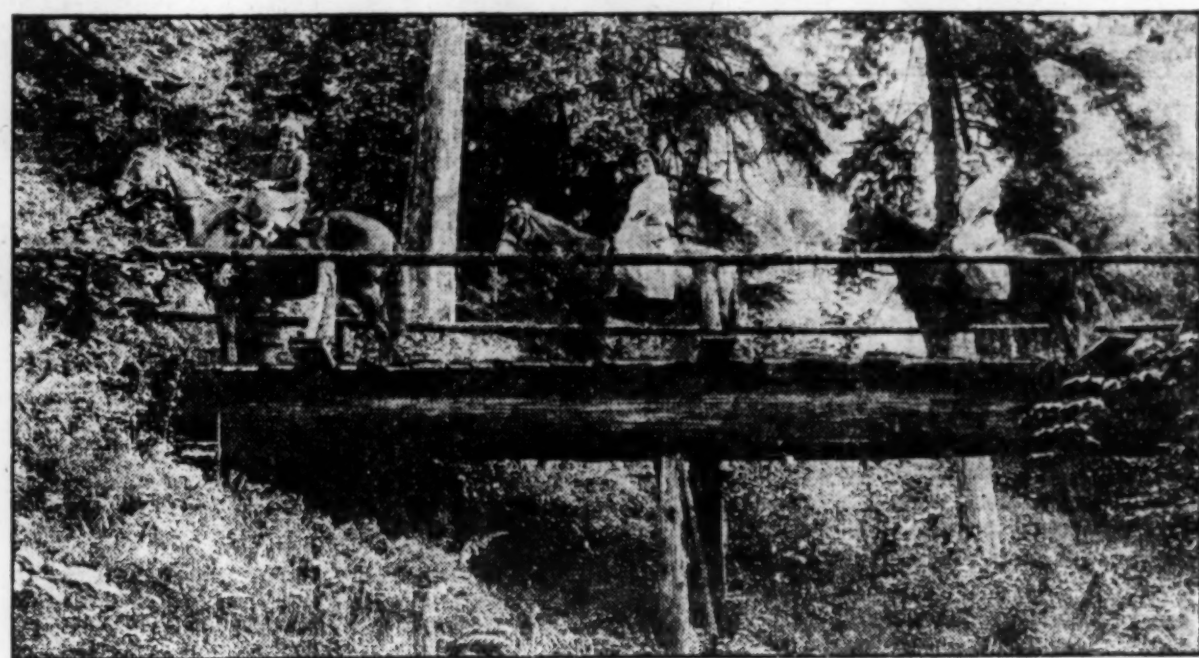
Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 6029-6030 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City. Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago. United Kingdom Advertising Office, Amberley House, Norfolk St., London. Telephone 9723 Central.

Inventor Morse as Artist

An interesting reproduction of a portrait in the Bookman renews memories of a half-forgotten period in the life of a famous man. The portrait is a picture of William Cullen Bryant, a smooth-shaven, black haired young man with soft pointed collar flaps appearing above his voluminous tie. Here is a poetic face and mood which speaks not only the quality of the young poet but of the painter. It is the painter whose name comes as a surprise, for this was the work of Samuel F. B. Morse, the first president of the National Academy of Design. This new society's first exhibition had taken place in a room so small that six gas burners sufficed. The young painter comprising it had succeeded from the established American Academy of Fine Arts, and the enthusiastic youth, Morse, expected to make painting his road to fame. He was really one of the best portrait painters of his time, and yet the discovery of telegraphy was awaiting him down the years. This goes to show that not only in far-off days were men of parts able men in more than one direction. Perhaps it has happened to painters more often than to other men to do several things well—that is to men who have been chiefly known as great painters. It is not commonly known of many great musicians that they followed other arts successfully, though it has been said that Wagner would have been known as a great poet for his dramas if he had not been a composer.

I wish but what I have at will, I wander not to seek for more, I like the plain, I climb no hill, And laugh at them that toil in vain To get what must be lost again. —William Byrd.

SEATTLE PARK BRIDGE MADE OF ONE LOG



THE system of parks and boulevards maintained by Seattle, Wash., includes 25 miles of splendidly paved drives which reach practically every portion of the city. There are 27 highly improved parks, so distributed as to be easily accessible to the entire population. In addition to this there are 11 natural parks, the only improvement being trails, rustic bridges and the like. Among these bridges that shown in the accompanying illustration is made of one immense fir log stretched across a ravine, with handrails on either side.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDIVIDUAL man has his own way to make, his own lessons to work out, and Christian Science teaches that obedience to the divine laws which underlie all real being is all that is needed to bring about the proper and harmonious unfoldment of every problem. In the text-book of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy says: "When we realize that 'Life is Spirit, never in nor of matter, this understanding will expand into self-completeness, finding all in God, good, and needing no other consciousness' (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 264). Through the enlightenment of Christian Science men are striving to attain that condition of life which shall be in right relation to the lives of all others and in harmony with God's infinite purpose, thus seeking to be perfect even as the Father is.

To the thoughtful reader who has learned that "obedience to Truth gives man power and strength" (Science and Health, p. 183), it is evident that everything real and good that is accomplished must take place through the operation of divine law. Good is always the result of obedience to God's statutes. Mortals are either "walking in," as the Psalmist puts it, or transgressing the law; and by divine precept must reap as they sow. In the Scripture we read that "a just weight and balance are the Lord's," and as this is unqualifiedly true we can be sure that only as we pay the price can we have our godly desire; and the price can be paid in the coin of spiritual consciousness only. Dealing with our brother as we would have him deal with us under any and all circumstances, is bringing into activity the law of divine Love as Jesus taught it. Guided by this policy in business affairs, one finds difficulties straightening out, rough places growing smooth and success instead of defeat rewarding his efforts.

Emerson has said: "There is a time in every man's education when he arrives at the conviction that envy is ignorance; that though the wide universe be full of good, no kernel of nourishing corn can come to him but through his toil bestowed on that plot of ground which is given to him to till." The tilling of that plot of ground means spiritual growth, and spiritual growth gives spiritual power. This tilling of the soil is the improvement of human belief and attains good by seeking first God's

kingdom, for then we are taught He is abundantly willing to bestow upon us every good thing.

The desire for spiritual power to him who has even a small understanding of Christian Science is not a matter for mere speculation, to be dwelt upon spasmodically and to be dropped again in the fever of so-called material existence. It enters intimately into his inmost experience informing his reason and inspiring his efforts. It is actually the pivot upon which, for him, human affairs turn, and it is undoubtedly the source of his every success. Mrs. Eddy advises again (Science and Health, p. 67): "The lack of spiritual power in the limited demonstration of popular Christianity does not put to silence the labor of centuries. Spiritual, not corporeal, consciousness is needed."

It is clear to the unbiased thought that posts of importance upon which the great issues of the times depend should be filled by men and women especially qualified to hold them. God's bestowal of such office is always with particular discrimination, and without exception is the reward of deserving. This is perfectly reasonable when we realize that if the earthly parent knows which of his children is best calculated to fill a responsible position or accomplish a specific work, God who is omniscient must with unerring judgment choose His instruments and appoint them to their great service. A right understanding of this will do away with any sense of personal feeling on the part of individuals regarding the circumstance or condition of others. Envy, dissatisfaction, unrest, any interference with another's prospects or progress—can have no place in spiritual consciousness.

What the Master thought of the human

Enunciation of English

Singers should not begrudge the time spent in the special study of English enunciation, says Mme. Clara K. Rogers, in Musical America, for in following the perfected system they will be at the same time mastering the essentials of good enunciation, the fundamental laws being precisely the same in all tongues and the differences in accent and pronunciation, superficial matters easily acquired by those endowed with a quick ear.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Scholarships For Scouts

The prizes to be given to boy scouts at Bingley hall, Birmingham, England, next summer, on the occasion of the Imperial Scout Exhibition, will be of a nature such as will help them in their careers. One prize is a two years' scholarship at Birmingham University; another is a three years' apprenticeship with a well known firm of silversmiths. A three years' course of wireless telegraphy instruction is the reward of the winner of the signaling badge. A steamship owner offers a four years' apprenticeship to the champion sea scout, with £40 pocket money, a cash bonus on securing a mate's certificate, and a free outfit. Other scholarships figure in the list of prizes open to competition by 200,000 boy scouts.

Elephants That Play Ball

It is a well-known fact that elephants are among the most intelligent of animals, in spite of the fact that their enormous size makes them look clumsy. But elephants, as those who go to the circus know, can be trained to do very many astonishing things. At the circus at Madison Square Garden in New York elephants have been trained to play ball. In a photograph of them lately produced

one huge beast stands with a ball curled in the end of his trunk, another has a bat clutched by the handle in his trunk and a third stands apparently ready to catch the ball if the latter misses it.

Picture Puzzle



What article of furniture?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Molly Pitcher.

TRADITIONS THAT WERE EXACT

THAT the word tradition originally meant a definite and exact record is rather a surprise to those who know the word only in its rather vague use today.

A tradition is modernly something which may or may not be true, though it is usually held to have some kernel of fact round which in the process of handing down much extraneous material has gathered. A thing is also said to be traditional, however, when it is the expected thing under certain circumstances. Here it is closely allied to customary or conventional in meaning. This use brings one to the technical application of the word by musicians, in traditional interpretations of music, as handed down from one great artist of the past to a successor.

This third use of the word seems closest to its real meaning. Tradition was originally the process by which the works of a famous writer were "given over" from one to another before the days of printing. This explains why so many works of the great Greek writers were preserved and why so many were lost. When a manuscript began to wear out if there was somebody who loved the poem or play well enough to transcribe it, it was saved. If not, it perished.

Prof. Gilbert Murray, writing in the Yale Review, discusses the amazing accuracy with which certain of the old Greek writings have come down by this process of tradition, being given over from generation to generation. That the transcribers of the "Phaedo" of Plato, for example, were marvelously careful, turn by turn, was shown by the discovery in 1891 of a large papyrus fragment of the work, copied in the third century B. C., very likely by people who had seen Plato. Wonderful to relate the differences between the traditional text and this papyrus are quite negligible. There are many

fragments of papyrus or ostraka preserving parts of Euripides. In all the total number of lines is considerable. Here again the discrepancies discovered are slight.

In this is evidence of the care of penmen in those old ages. Modern haste, the profusion of printed matter, the dozens of means of communication where there was one of old, have brought it about that no one may really trust a piece of copied manuscript today. In making up a book of extracts, for example, all the resources of the most careful proofreading and comparison with the original editions are used where an author really means to have his version of an old text correct. In successive printed editions slight changes may creep in, perhaps through carelessness, or perhaps because some editor thinks to improve on his original. Of course these verifications of old-time accuracy in respect of the Greek writers increases confidence in other important old manuscripts. Slight variations in one manuscript and another exist and many points are under discussion pro and con by what is termed the higher criticism; but that in the main these transcribed books make an authentic literature, modern research seems more and more to establish.

Boy's High Sense of Honor

On a street car in an American city a woman offered to a boy who happened to sit beside her a counterfeit nickel that the conductor had refused. She explained to the boy that he might be able to pass it somewhere. He quietly thanked her, and said, "I don't want it; I am a scout." The answer amply justifies the whole boy scout movement, in the opinion of the Youths Companion.

ITALIAN VILLA IN BOSTON FENS

OUT of the rush of Boston streets, the clang of the trolley and the honk of the motor car, one may step into an Italian villa of the most perfect type. Boston has in the museum at Fenway Court one of the few really unique art creations of the world. It is sometimes called a palace and it is palatial in its stores of beauty; but the form and dimensions of the rooms are rather those of an Italian villa. It is rare to find a private house, or even a palace made into a museum, which has as many really remarkable examples of so many artists and periods as the Gardner museum. But aside from the question of representative value in the examples of the various arts here represented, it is the arrangement of the successive rooms that gives Boston the claim to a unique possession in Mrs. Gardner's house—so far as the occasional throwing open of the rooms to the public constitutes possession.

Here is no heterogeneous massing of objects d'art without regard to period or type. Every room and every corner of every room, or of the galleries, or the flower-crammed court is in itself a study in art. One sees, too, a home at every turn, a home of dignity and beauty, a home to which all the ends of the earth have made their contribution, but always a place where friends may meet and feel the touch of genuine hospitality. A desk here or there looks as if the lady chateleine might but just have left it, and under the shelter of the deep canopied chimney one easily fancies a family group gathering for a fireside chat. This admirable arrangement of the pictures and sculptures and curios, the old furniture and bric-a-brac

for which the house is famous, is an educational study for visitors. One better feels the meaning of the dark and stately Dutch interiors and portraits when they hang in a heavily-beamed room (albeit this ceiling is partly Roman), where cabinets and old tapestries and other furnishings make the room livable. One fancies the guests met here for dinner and feeling themselves quite at home among the company of stately folk that line the walls. The pictures must lift the most superficial observer to something of their own dignity and grace.

The grouping of pictures and of bas-reliefs by period and schools of course helps the visitor to orient himself, and if he has never got the point of view of the older art which precedes the glory of Raphael, for example, he may learn to understand it, if he will, by discovering the expression of tenderness and gentle sorrow in faces which at first glance seem so curiously unbecomingly altered out of normal human semblance. The Squarcione is an example of this, a picture which the untrained may think ugly but before which those familiar with the style of the old masters linger long.

Plants and Water Supply

Plants require a vast amount of water. To illustrate—it will take what is equal to a sheet of water over one foot in depth covering an entire acre, to produce one ton of hay, or two feet in depth covering a half acre to produce one ton of hay—the hay to be dry in each case.—Little Farms Magazine.

Whether men sow or reap the fields, Divine monition nature yields That not by bread alone we live, Or what a hand of flesh can give; That every day should leave some part Free for a sabbath of the heart: So shall the seventh be truly blest, From morn to eve, with hallow'd rest. —Wordsworth.

Changes in Girlish Training

In these days when college girls are playing the society butterfly only on occasion—as their teachers and mentors may also do—when girls have serious concern in various movements for social reform as well as in their advanced studies, it is amusing enough to recall how the thoughtful men of the past had to rally to the propaganda of higher education for women, as illustrated in the following paragraph from the pen of Sidney Smith (1816):

Why are we necessarily to doom a girl, whatever be her taste or her capacity, to one unvaried line of petty and frivolous occupation? If she be full of strong sense and elevated curiosity, can there be any reason why she should be diluted and enfeebled down to a mere culler of similes and faneur of hardi-why books of history and reasoning are to be torn out of her hand and why she is to be sent, like a butterfly, to hover over the idle flowers of the field?

Mr. Rockefeller's Hobby

In a walk about Pocantico Hills, Mr. Rockefeller revealed the great hobby of his life—planting trees and building good roads. Some of his happiest hours have been spent in beautifying the surroundings of various estates, says a writer in the National Magazine. He tells of friends absorbed in business life whom he has tried to interest in his "back to nature" ideals, and no matter what the subject, he holds fast to the inspiring note of optimism.

With enthusiasm, he tells of making new paths and better roads. An engineer who visited him commented on the splendid lines and grades of the roads. "Who made the survey?" he demanded. "I did," said Mr. Rockefeller with cherry-tree frankness. The little forests of seedlings that grow into great trees are his special admiration. His wonderful success in moving large trees, gained by a knowledge of moving trees by the thousands, indicates the same masterful genius that has carved the greatest business career of the ages.

Kindness Kindly Done

There is a way of doing kindness which looks as if no kindness has been done; a gentle and delicate way which adds preciousness to the gift. I have known some men do a kindness as if they were receiving in rather than giving it.—Joseph Parker.

Science And Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts. BOSTON, MASS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, April 8, 1913

The President's Message

LIKE his inaugural, President Wilson's first message to Congress is brief. Also, by his express desire, and following a precedent established by Washington but set aside by Jefferson, it has been heard by legislators from the lips of its author rather than from those of a reading clerk. The same motive that prompted the chief executive at his inauguration to insist that the plain people be given a chance to come close to the platform so that he might talk directly to them as symbols of the larger public, now leads him to get in direct personal relations with legislators. This administration, it seems, is to be cooperative, with the President an accessible consultant and a persuasive promoter of causes to which he and his party are committed. Intimacy is to be the keyword.

The message has to be read in the light of negotiations between the Democratic leaders of the House and the Senate which preceded introduction of the new tariff law to which the message primarily refers. The message is a plea for an evolutionary rather than a revolutionary change from a national tariff policy of "protection for protection's sake" to one where "artificial advantages" are withdrawn, and business men and producers are left to the free play of international competitive forces to show that they are the equal of the workers and merchants of the world. The tariff bill, as introduced, goes far in increasing duty-free imports; but it also provides more practical protection than the President deems best in theory. As a practical statesman, with a constructive aim, and mindful of all the factors in the situation, he contents himself with a formal definition of a fundamental change in point of view in which he believes, and then he proceeds to accept so much of it as he can get now.

Analysis of the message discloses the President as still loyal to that principle of competition which, in business as elsewhere, he deems to be "the law of nature." He is against legislation and "artificial arrangement" whenever they can be avoided, mainly because of their tendency to subversion in the interests of monopoly by the few. Too much "connected arrangement," he believes, tends to crystallize monopoly and to put an end to individual enterprise and independent energy and also to limit national success in the larger field of commercial rivalry. He has faith to believe that if American wits are allowed to contest with non-American wits in the process of international trade his countrymen will not succumb.

The "protected" interests, bound to dissent from any such interpretation, can find such comfort as they may in the clear apprehension of the President that both party policy and social justice demand that such a change as he argues for shall be compassed, if at all, by moderate stages. Genuine rather than "heroic" betterments are his goal.

Independent criticism of the bill introduced by Mr. Underwood will center undoubtedly on issues of method of preparation of the act as well as on the principle at stake. The President, in his message, urges that beyond all else, action be based on facts. Has the method already followed, and to be followed, fostered this ideal?

Homes for Diplomats

THE demand from an informed executive for sensible treatment of American diplomats, by granting them adequate pay, embassies in which to reside and allowances for maintenance of American official centers came to Congress as long ago as 1884 in a message by President Arthur. Thirty years have intervened, conditions are still much as they were then or if altered only reinforcing the argument for action; and Congress seems

to look on with much the same provincialism and parsimony. Millions can be wasted on public buildings in second and third rate urban communities up and down the states of the Mississippi valley, but not a dollar may be spent in London or Paris. Remuneration of Presidents, judges and lawmakers may be increased by the vote of the last in response to rising standards of expenditure in the United States; but diplomats must worry along on a scale of pay agreed upon generations ago, and irrespective of the sums now put at the disposal of diplomatic agents by nations of Europe, Asia and South America.

No discussion of the abstract issues involved in the handicap thus placed upon American secretaries of state and Presidents by congressional obstinacy could have taught the nation as surely the necessity of reform as the present plight of the President has. Inconvenient and perplexing as the situation is for him and mortifying to the nation, it will perhaps end in good. He surely will be shrewd enough to see that his official dilemma can be made an opportunity for pressure upon Congress that it cannot well resist. Once and for all the United States should make necessary provision justifying her educated youth in looking forward to diplomacy as a career. The merit system should govern the highest as well as the lowest appointments. The national foreign policy should be consistent, and steadily and surely brought out from subjection to any domestic partizan influences, whether as to principles championed or persons selected for the work.

Diplomats of the nation should be adequately paid according to standards of remuneration governed somewhat by the environment in which the embassy is placed. Their allowances for maintenance of American-owned embassies should be ample. They should be encouraged to look forward to life careers, and to provision for pensions or half pay when active service is over. The day for amateurs, with or without private fortunes, is past. A prodigiously rich nation, having increasing contacts with the world and with foreign powers, needs to emerge from petty, parsimonious provincialism.

OVER \$100,000 is spent by the railroads of the United States annually, it is said, on chalk for the writing of bulletins. How much of this goes to the "on time" marking at terminals would be interesting to the multitudes who wait patiently and indefinitely for the "on time" train.

NEW YORK'S recent concern over eggs seems to be fully justified by the ascertained fact that it spends \$28,000,000 on them annually.

AN IOWA city has elected a switchman mayor. But it satisfied itself first that he was a good switchman.

THROUGH the demands made by the Boston telephone operators for increased wages and changes in the hours of work, the attention of the public is sharply called to the relations between the company, which enjoys the monopoly of an indispensable public service, and its employees. The day has passed when a difference between any employers and the workers in their employ might be regarded as concerning only them; there is a recognized third party, whose interest is intimate, and whose concern in the right settlement of a dispute is by no means minor. The public, for whose service the organizations of capital and labor alike exist, is not an idle observer of the developments. Its share in the adjustment is restrained to the application of the rule of arbitration and conciliation and to the force of its opinion, the former hardly more than a tender of good offices, but the latter a vital power which is to be employed with a purpose to help to right solution, the establishment of justice and fairness.

Unavoidably there enters into the problem a consideration of the conditions under which the employing company is transacting its business and the extent to which it is profiting by its enjoyment of a wide franchise from the public. The situation of a corporation performing a public service, a utility company, is essentially different from that of the purely industrial concern. It represents an arm of the people's service, it is public in a distinct sense and is under close accountability in its every act, as to the service it gives, to be sure, but beyond this as to its profits, as to the justice of its rates, as to the equitableness of its treatment of its patrons, and now very distinctly as to its dealings with its employees. Because the nature of the service it demands of its workers is different, because it is exacting, because it is a personally responsible service, there is ground for laying down the requirement that it shall be liberal, which becomes the more positive when the profitableness of the business is taken into account.

Boston may be considered a favorable point for the precipitation of the question as to the pay of telephone operators. It is one of the cities where the owners are in complete monopoly of the service. The intricate interlocking organization of the business of the master telephone company, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and the operating companies, here the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and elsewhere companies of localized names, affords a field of discussion that can be entered here only to the extent of observing that it works out a wide variance of charges, apparently affected by the presence or absence of competition. In Boston the rate for a certain service by the year is \$125, while in St. Louis, a city of nearly exactly the same population, according to a schedule now being widely circulated, it is \$78. An equally striking variance may be cited in other cities, where the apparent cause for it is that in certain of them monopoly is enjoyed and in the others there is competition. There is no escape from the conclusion that the concern which is in the enjoyment of monopoly of a public service, and is using that great privilege to exact high rates, is under peculiar obligation to treat with great consideration the workers who are its instruments in obtaining the public's contribution to its great revenues.

Apparently the demands of the operators are reasonable. The wage they receive, as now exposed, cannot be upheld as adequate, in all the circumstances. Some of the exactions as to hours of labor are not in keeping with standards to which the force of public sentiment is bringing the schedules of women workers. Not to enter into a detailed analysis of the pay and the other items of the contract between the company and its employees, the cause is ample for demand on the part of the public that there shall be a right readjustment. All the conditions, all the relations between the telephone company and the people, come to the point, now that the issue is sharply raised, that there shall be a living and a respectable wage arrangement.

The introduction of public arbitration at this juncture is fortunate, but the means by which the settlement shall be brought about is secondary to the end that the adjustment be fair to the great body of employees who have come to depend upon telephone operation for a respectable livelihood.

VAGUENESS in the laws has been the cause of much trouble. An instance arises in the decision of a New York court that bankers must give a customer "reasonable notice" before "selling him out." What may seem reasonable to the banker in this particular may seem very unreasonable to the customer, and vice versa. Why cannot the law be specific?

School and Home Training for Girls

THE decision to provide each of the high schools of Chicago with a "dean of girls" has furnished a text for much serious comment among observers of the American public educational system. It appears to some to be another proof of a growing tendency in the United States to delegate to the schools duties that should be, as they always in the past have been, assumed by the homes. In some quarters, this decision is taken to

mean that training for girls is to become more and more a function of the schools and less and less a function for the homes in this country. Opinion is divided as to the probable and possible results of this change. The question down to which the discussion seems to be narrowing is whether girls in the formative period would receive better training in the home than in the school.

To many it will probably appear that this is a matter that should be viewed squarely rather than from some unusual or exceptional angle. A tendency that needs checking in the United States as much as any other at present is that of taking it for granted that things in general are much worse than they ever were before. In the present instance, the assumption that any great percentage of American homes are shifting responsibility for the training of their daughters to the public schools—in the sense that this leads to a neglect of home training—is probably without the slightest foundation. The conditions that arise in great centers of population, in this or any other particular, should not be regarded as representative of conditions throughout the country. Nor should it be supposed that because these conditions prevail in populous communities they affect all the families and girls in those communities.

For generations American girls have been entrusted to the care of the public schools during a certain number of hours daily. During all the other hours the homes have taken care of them. The homes have usually kept a watchful eye on them, even during school hours. The schools have not been indifferent to them during home

Telephone Monopoly and a Living Wage

hours. These girls, in a preponderating majority of cases, have become good women. Except that population has increased, and except that the manner of living has undergone in some sections somewhat of a change, the school girls of today are subject to practically the same conditions that have prevailed in the country for half a century. The preponderating majority of the school girls of today will no doubt become good women.

Those who are looking for the unusual and exceptional are seldom disappointed. Those who judge the mass by the unusual or exceptional are never right. There is probably no ground for unqualified optimism in relation to the present home or school training of American girls. But there is infinitely more ground for it than for the pessimism that is too often given expression. Moralizing on superficial information is neither edifying nor safe. All is not well with the world, but many things are growing constantly better. In school or out of school, the girlhood of America, regarded in the same broad sense that is demanded by consideration of its womanhood, or its boyhood and manhood, is in need of no apology.

PROCEEDINGS begun today in Peking by delegates sent up from the provinces and from colonies of Chinese abroad are to result finally in formal organization of the republic, in drafting and promulgation of a constitution, and election of national officials. From a provisional to a permanent form of government the vast nation is to pass. Recognition by the United States will coincide with gathering of the Assembly, and whatever may be the attitude of other powers, this act will have an enheartening effect upon responsible officials and patriots who have carried the government on during a time of stress and trial that has been made more intense by foreigners' "sexuplicity" in connection with loans.

If, as it is to be expected and hoped, Yuan Shi Kai is kept in the presidency, the nation will profit by his resourcefulness and sensible opportunism in meeting practical contingencies and by the experience he already has gained as provisional President. Fortunately Dr. Sun Yat Sen has used his influence steadily and consistently to induce the more radical men of the south to favor Yuan Shi Kai more than they otherwise might have been inclined to favor him. The patriot who was wise enough and magnanimous enough to step aside so that Yuan Shi Kai might control provisionally has not altered in his attitude of subordination of self and of faction to national ends.

The new constitution is likely to be modeled on Anglo-American lines, with such changes from the American constitution in view as experience has shown wise or as special Chinese conditions seem to make opportune. The presence in the Assembly of some men who were trained in American educational institutions, and the employment of Professor Goodnow of Columbia University as a special adviser for the delegates while shaping the constitution, are factors to be kept in view as somewhat significant and influential.

Not the least interesting fact is the share that Chinese beyond China, who have thriven as men of affairs in America and in Asia and who contributed lavishly of their wealth to finance the revolution and to support the republic, are to have in shaping the developments of the new era. With their experience under foreign governments, Chinese delegates from the over-seas business colonies will be a moderating influence in the deliberations.

WHEN further details are accessible relative to the projected colonization of an 80,000-acre tract in Wisconsin by settlers chiefly of Scottish stock, it will be in order to comment confidently upon the plan. Suffice it to say now that it seems to be the social dream of a Scottish-American who has prospered pecuniarily as most of his kind do, and who is shrewd enough to have called in as advisers the technically trained experts in agriculture, sociology and kindred themes of the universities of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The projector's idealism and money, plus the experience and professional backing of institutions as conversant with social evolution as these universities are, make a combination that has seldom been realized for previous experiments in colonization. The program laid out by the Princeton alumnus who is backing this venture is one that indicates careful study of rural needs and urban necessities, and the desirability of exhibiting on a large scale, to the people of the country, what can be done by cooperative agricultural methods such as are followed in Denmark and other countries of Europe. With characteristic Scotch prevision where matters of religion and education are concerned, the plan outlined includes churches and schools as indispensable agents in creating the suitable environment.

If the project works, many will be interested to note the effect upon the Wisconsin race amalgam, now so largely New Englandish, German and Scandinavian, of the infusion of a body of immigrants only recently resident in auld Scotia. For it is thither that Mr. Ferguson is turning for settlers. Coming at a time when migration by the Scotch to Canada, Australia, and even New England, is a stream of considerable proportions, this additional appeal will add to that exodus by which the world at large profits, whatever may be the effect on rural Scotland.

COMPARISONS between the parcel post business for the last month and the previous month will now be a regular thing until the parcel post is known to be such a success that nobody takes any particular interest in it.

SO MUCH attention in the Congress of the United States is being given to the tariff that, so far, there has been little opportunity for bestowing any on those new House benches. But there is plenty of time.

A CREEK INDIAN of Muskogee, Okla., is said to draw a monthly income of \$12,000 from oil leases on his land. News of the Indians is very different these days from what it used to be.

THIS is a country of almost inexhaustible resources, and nobody need lose confidence in President Wilson's ability to find men who can be induced to accept ambassadorships.

IN THE midst of the current discussion over the various phases of the new art, the realists seem to have obtained control of the illustrated seed catalogues.

CUBIST art has no curves, but spherist art will continue to have them for at least another baseball season.

China's Next Stage

A New Nova Scotia